The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4816. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Disclosure Extraordinary of Abuses.

History of the General Order Business.

Opportunities Under It for Making Money.

Collector Smythe's Appreciation of its Value.

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The Friends of the President to be Taken Care Of.

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Great Abuses in the Business of Seizures.

Very Curious and Important Testimony.

The Custom-house Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Sunday March 3, 1867.

Mr. HULBURD, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, made the following report:

REPORT:

The Committee on Public Expenditures, in accordance with the resolution of the House, specially directing an investigation into frauds alleged in connection with the New-York Custom-house, and in the exercise of the general powers and prerogatives of said Committee, herewith submit this report and the accompanying evidence, as follows:

The Committee have taken a large amount of testimony in exposition of the alleged abuses, frauds and wrongs which are fast becoming in New-York, and doubtless quite too generally elsewhere, the chronic and adhesive incidents of the United States revenue service. Some abuses are no doubt inseparable from the collection of customs, under any system yet devised and however administered; consequently some, by reason of immemorial usage, seem to have acquired a tolerated recognition, while others, under the looseness and demoralization attendant upon a condition of war, have sprung at once into a lusty maturity.

The abuses of the revenue seizure system, formidable and manifold, in any view, have crystalized into legalized extortion. Recently extensive foreign interests have become so enmeshed therewith, that it is not improbable our Government, through its diplomatic ear, will be constrained to take some notice of the ways and the wiles of men who, under various guises and pretences, are enacting most discreditable parts in the various marts of western Europe. But as this feature of the investigation occupied considerable time, so will the briefest consideration of it demand so much, it may be well to first present, and if possible so expose as to arrest an abuse which only dates back to the induction of Mr. HENRY A. SMYTHE into the office of Collector of the Port of New-York, early in the Summer of 1866.

From March, 1799, when our revenue system began to have a definite form, up to August, 1846, Government had but one public store for the safe keeping of "unclaimed goods." Previous to 1846, all duties were required to be paid in cash at the time of importation, and the "unclaimed goods" could not be taken out of the one "public store" except on payment of duties in cash.

The act of August 6, 1846, inaugurated in this country what is known as the Warehousing System. From that period to 1854, Government furnished stores for unclaimed and bonded goods.

The act of 1846 authorized the warehousing of merchandise in Government stores upon a bond for double the amount of the estimated duties, which duties were not required to be paid until the goods were withdrawn for consumption. The supplying of these stores, and the expenses incidental thereto, together with the rapid enlargement of imports, caused extortionate rents to be demanded, or assumed by Collectors to be demanded—to be rid of all which Government by the act of March 28, 1854, extended "the warehousing system to private warehouses." The proprietors of such warehouses were required to obtain the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to give the Government bonds for the safe keeping of the goods. Thereafter Government ceased to lease or use public stores for warehousing purposes.

By a regulation, all goods unclaimed by the owner or consignee at the expiration of the period allowed by law for the discharge of the vessel in which the same may have been imported, are, in virtue of a general order issued by the Collector, sent to a store approved for that purpose—which store in consequence is designated "General Order Store." No goods can be taken from such store or bonded warehouse until all charges due the warehouse proprietor have been paid. These charges consist of the cartage of goods from vessel to general order store, and storage of, and labor upon, said goods, and it is specially prescribed that these charges "shall not exceed in any case the regular rates for like merchandise at the port of importation." In the port of New-York the allowable rates of storage and labor are fixed by the Chamber of Commerce. In case any "dispute arise as to the correctness of the charges, the decision of the President of the Chamber of Commerce, or if there be no such officer, the decision of the Collector or chief revenue officer of the port is binding on all parties."

All merchandise arriving from foreign ports is in peril of being sent under general order. This arises from a variety of causes, the necessity of dispatch in discharging the vessel, not allowing the merchant time to procure his permits, discrepancies between marks and numbers on the Custom-house permits, and those on the cases or packages containing the goods; sometimes the non-arrival of invoices and bills of lading, prevents the granting of permits. It is scarcely possible to approximate an average proportion of the imports which in the course of a year go under general order. Steamers now enjoy the bulk of the valuable carrying trade, and it is estimated that full a third of their cargoes are subjected to general order. Sailing vessels which are chiefly employed in the transport of heavy freights, do not send them so large a proportion. Perhaps a more accurate idea of the probable extent of this business may be arrived at by an examination of the following table, prepared for the Committee's use by the Bureau of Statistics:

Table exhibiting the value of merchandise imported into the District of New-York during the fiscal years 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, and the duty on merchandise collected during the same periods:

Years.	Imports. Value of Merchandise.	Duty on Merchandise Collected.
1862	$142,215,636	$34,529,146 42
1863	177,254,415	48,636,648 63
1864	229,506,499	72,406,625 75
1865	154,189,409	55,292,513 76
1866	302,505,819	131,823,141 36
Total	$1,005,621,778	$342,688,075 97

It is thus seen that the business of general order, storage and cartage incident thereto must necessarily be large, and conducted at the proper and legitimate rates fixed, after years of experience, should be proportionately remunerative. The very nature of the business, and the requirement that "all charges" must be paid before delivery, prevents a close scrutiny into the correctness of these manifold charges. No notice would be taken of a small excess. Even a considerable excess might be "passed" by the politic merchant who for various reasons of convenience, dispatch, &c., desires the good will of the warehouse man. Thus, little by little, these charges by constant unlawful accretions, in the period of a year might aggregate a very considerable amount from each importer. It will be seen this is by no means a contingent supposition.

The magnitude of the General Order business and of its legitimate returns, the facile opportunity its itemized nature admits, the constant absorption of small unlawful additions thereto, conspire to render its concession or lease, eagerly sought after, as, in broker's phrase, capable of being made a good thing.

It is evident from the testimony that Mr. Smythe early gauged the appreciable value and commercial use he could make by the disposal of the General Order business, declaring, as he did, the very first days of his official life, to Mr. Barr (a witness) and others, "the North River General Order business is the big plum for the Collector." It is also rendered quite probable that before his confirmation by the Senate, possibly before his nomination even, he had "agreed" with, and in behalf of certain persons, that they should be pecuniarily benefitted by the allotment or concession of the plum business. While Mr. Smythe declined informing the Committee who those persons were, he was less reticent as to the division of the valuation or price he had fixed upon the general order b[illegible] Other witnesses were more communicative, [illegible] the aid of their testimony, and of a proven memorandum, the Committee were enabled to learn, with tolerable precision, the names of these intended beneficiaries, and the sums they were respectively to receive.

From Mr. Smythe's cotemporaneous declarations, his own sworn admissions before the Committee, and the testimony of Peter A. Van Bergen, it seems the Collector's first known attempt to "place" the general order, was by negotiating with Van Bergen & Co., immediately on taking the office. The unique partnership of this firm may have originated in Washington before Mr. Smythe's nomination, possibly it was enlarged before that nomination was acted upon in the Senate. Whatever the place or time of its origin may have been, there is a tolerable certainty that Van Bergen, George F. Thomson, Senators Doolittle and Patterson, and a "Mrs. Perry," had unequal interests in its effective operation. It is quite likely this arrangement was expected to be the fulfillment of Mr. Smythe's oracular saying that "parties in Washington of large influence and great expectations" must be taken care of.

When Mr. Smythe came into office, Messrs. Humphrey & Co. were in the unpurchased enjoyment of the general order business; its management by that firm caused no friction or antagonism betwixt them and merchants, or with the Collector.

Possessing unexpired leases of warehouses rented expressly for that purpose, they naturally desired to retain a fair share, if not all, of the business. In furtherance of this desire, Mr. James Humphrey, partner of the firm of Humphrey & Co., and at that time member of Congress from the Brooklyn district, early called upon Collector Smythe to solicit a continuance with his house of the general order business.

He was informed by Mr. Smythe that Mr. George F. Thomson, who in negotiations represented Van Bergen & Co., must have the lion's part, or three of the four shares; that Humphrey & Co. could, with Van Bergen & Co., have one share of North River and all of East River; but that in such event Humphrey & Co. must "take care of two friends of the President;" that the Collector must have $3,000 from the cartage business, "for a political fund." Mr. Humphrey at once communicated with his partners; one of them wrote out on a slip of paper the form as follows:

"North River, Thompson 3 shares, H. & Co. 1 share.

East River, H. & Co., who are to take care of the 2 friends of the President.

Cartage, $3,000 for political fund."

Mr. Humphrey, after consultation with his partners, returned to Mr. Smythe and handing him the memorandum slip, asked if that was the proposition. Mr. Smythe, after pencilling opposite the words and figures "Thomson 3 shares," the letters "V. B. & Co.," assented. On being asked by Mr. Humphrey if, under the circumstances and requirements, Humphrey & Co. could not be allowed a larger proportion of the general order, Mr. Smythe replied no, for he had got to pay out of it $20,000. He then proceeded to pencil on the back of the memorandum slip the distribution of it, in words and figures as follows:

Mrs. Perry, $3,000; Brown, $2,000; Political, $5,000	$10,000
$5,000, $5,000	$10,000
Total	$20,000

This original slip was exhibited, and identified and explained to the Committee by one of the surviving partners of the firm of Humphrey & Co. The penciled letters, names and figures on the face and back of the slip, were proven to be the undoubted autographic characteristics of Mr. Smythe, by S. G. Ogden, Auditor of the New-York Custom-house. The duplicate "$5,000," represented respective amounts destined for the "two friends of the President." Abundant testimony other than the declarations of the now deceased Mr. Humphrey to that effect, conclusively shows Messrs. Doolittle and Patterson to have been the "friends."

At a later and last interview of Mr. Humphrey with the Collector on the same or following day with the foregoing, he informed Mr. Humphrey that he had sold the whole general order business to Messrs. Miller & Conger "for the round sum of $40,000 per annum." On Mr. Humphrey's remonstrance against being treated and trifled with in that manner, Mr. Smythe coolly offered him a gratuity of $3,000, out of the "round $40,000."

Those who knew Mr. Humphrey when living can well believe his representations of these interviews and his indignant rejection of the last proffer. Had all this been known at the time of his death, the announcement of it in the Collector's ante-room, in the presence of Messrs. Thompson, Embree, and others, surely would not have, unrebuked, called out the unfeeling remark "that there was one less to divide with."

The contemplated distribution under this $40,000 arrangement appears from Mr. Smythe's and other testimony, to have been a little more explicit and exhaustive. It was as follows:

Geo. F. Thompson, late of the *Daily News*	$5,000
Senators Doolittle and Patterson, $5,000 each	10,000
Embree, Deputy Collector	2,000
Humphrey—and by him at once rejected	3,000
Brown, Private Secretary of the Collector—rejected by him	2,000
Political Fund	10,000
"Mrs. Perry," known as "a Washington woman,"	3,000
Van Bergen, to have some unknown share, say	5,000

This makes up the $40,000 so as to correspond technically with Mr. Smythe's oft repeated observation that "he was not to have a dollar of it." This showing, however, left him sole almoner of the $10,000 political fund."

The Miller & Conger arrangement fell through, as was commonly supposed, in consequence of their inability to bond suitable warehouses for doing general order business.

Just here a new negotiator and operator intervenes. E. C. Johnson, a warehouse and general order man of some experience, if to be believed, on hearing of the $40,000 arrangement, went to Mr. Smythe and offered him $50,000 per annum for the whole general order business, knowing, to use his own expressive phrase, "it would knock that arrangement into a cocked hat." And his expectation was not disappointed.

It is true when before the Committee Mr. Johnson did not recall to mind this additional decimal thousand inducement of his to break up the Miller & Conger arrangement. In fact he could not recall even the cocked hat illustration, though it was abundantly proved to have been his favorite and frequent phrase when speaking of his agency in the transaction. It was, however, made quite manifest to the Committee that this was not the only instance where, when before them, Mr. Johnson exhibited a very irregular and defective, or a very treacherous memory. The perusal of his testimony will not only repay the time expended, but satisfy the most superficial humanitarian that, under certain surroundings, man, in the abstract of the individual, and in the concrete of society, is a strange, complex being.

Mr. Johnson's offer was accepted, and, assuring the Collector that Thomson managed the Miller & Conger affair badly, he would conduct it "with a view of avoiding any unpleasant consequences from an investigating committee."

When reminded that such sale and purchase might be deemed a misdemeanor under the Act of March 3, 1863, he replied, "Nobody would know anything about it." When assured by persons of larger and later experience that the general order business of the whole City of New-York, "fairly and squarely conducted," would not pay a profit of $50,000 a year, he developed his plan.

That was no less than systematized and protected extortion. To be effected in this wise: raise much higher than ever before paid, the rates and charges for storage, labor, cartage, &c.; expressing his belief that thus the business might be made to yield an annual profit of $160,000. He further declared if the importers complained and appealed to the Collector, he would not reduce the rates but would protect and sustain the lessees who had the general order business.

On such a basis and with such inducements Johnson attempted to sell Messrs. Bixby & Co. a part of the business.

They declined all negotiations, on such expectations, declaring they did not believe the Collector, directly or indirectly, could be privy to and uphold such contemplated patronage and such an organized plan for deliberate, outrageous exactions.

However, under all the preceding and attending and subsequent circumstances, it is impossible to resist the belief that Mr. Smythe could not, certainly long, have continued in ignorance of the use this intermediary and embassador of extortion was making of his official name and position.

In saying this the Committee are well aware of the consequence that ought instantly to follow. Certainly justice, outraged right, the protection of trade, a decent respect even for official propriety, ought to insure a prompt disseverance of Government connection and official complicity with such concerted robberies. "Good antecedents" shrivel and wither in the presence of such bold developments. "Good standing, on change," or in "bank parlors," is of small account to gloss over the wickedness of such proposed enormities. And the Committee feel constrained to say, in justice to themselves, to the pillaged merchants, to honest high-minded officials throughout our land, to allow the inauguration of such picaroon proposals and proceedings to continue, "sitting at the receipt of custom" must inevitably degrade manhood generally and essentially, if not entirely, demoralize all the subordinate bureaus and branches of public service connected therewith.

It would seem, for some reason, that the fifty thousand arrangement was modified as follows: Thirty-five per cent. of the gross proceeds of the storage feature of general order business was to be accounted for and paid thus: thirty per cent. of it to the Collector, and five per cent. to Johnson, for his manipulation of the business and his assumed influence with Mr. Smythe in sustaining the lessees of the general order against appeals from the importers. Thereupon Johnson proceeded to farm out the business, Edwards, Atkins & Co. receiving a part of North River, E. C. Johnson & Co. retaining the remainder of North River and a part of East River; Messrs. Miller & Conger had another part of East River, &c.

It is in proof that all the lessees paid on the thirty-five per cent. basis to Johnson, "the bag-bearer" of this fund, from about Aug. 1, 1866, to Dec. 1, 1866, when a new and last, thus far, deal took place.

On the 4th of August, 1866, Messrs. Bixby & Co. and Messrs. Squires & Co., whose warehouses had previously stored general order goods, proposed in writing, if the business was continued with them, to pay into the United States Treasury $15,000 a year; if moral or legal objections existed to contracting the disposal of such official patronage, they would allow an annual rebate of that amount in favor of the merchants from the usual and legal charges, upon which basis only they proposed to receive and do the business.

To this Mr. SMYTHE on the same day replied: "Had it reached me before the matter was disposed of, it would have been considered. The same result, however, so far as the merchants are interested, will, I trust, be reached under the new arrangement."

Was the Collector sincere in this reply? If so, why was the $15,000-proposition lost sight of in the last fixing up of this business? If on his files, it could not have well been overlooked or forgotten.

But the Collector said the same result, $15,000 into the Treasury, or off from the merchants, and "legal rates and charges," would be reached by the Johnson arrangement. How he kept that promise will be seen by the following bills:

Landman & Kemp had twenty cases of quinine in Johnson's warehouse, the legal rates and figures on which would be as follows:

20 cases, storage, 10c. each	$2 00
20 cases, labor, 10c. each	2 00
20 cases, cartage	1 32
Total	$5 32

The bill rendered was as follows:

20 cases, storage 50c. each	$10 00
20 cases, labor, 50c. each	10 00
20 cases, cartage, 50c. each	10 00
Total	$30 00

These cases weighed 80 pounds each, total 1,600 pounds. A legal cart-load is 1,200 pounds. The legal price per distance, in this particular instance, was 66 cents per load. It was testified before the Committee that bills of such "make up" could be multiplied almost *ad infinitum*.

Notwithstanding the rendition and payment of such bills, Mr. Smythe soon became dissatisfied with the small returns of the thirty-five per cent. arrangement, and sought again to avail himself of George F. Thomson's assistance. In November, an offer of $20,000 per annum was suggested through him, for the business. He thought so small a sum was too much of a come-down from $40,000, and would not be accepted. Twenty-five thousand dollars were offered; Thomson said it would not do; the Collector must have $2,000 per month in advance, and he (Thomson) must have $5,000 a year himself.

This was the condition of things when the Congressional Committee on Retrenchment and Reform was in session in New-York. On the 1st of December, 1866, the general order business of the whole City was turned over to Myers & Smith. The conditions of this transfer were not made apparent in the Committee-room, except that Thomson was to have $5,000 or more out of the business, for some undefined outside services he had rendered or was expected to render. It is to be noticed that the several parties in interest swear no valuable consideration, or pecuniary inducement, past, present, in expectancy or in promise, entered into the Myers and Smith arrangement, to benefit the Collector, or anybody in his behalf, or other person whatever. But Messrs. Miller & Conger, who still retained for some weeks after, part of the general order, were required and did pay to Myers & Smith, on the 35 per cent. basis, as aforetime. It would also seem that E. C. Johnson & Co. did likewise. Who had that 35 per cent. money? Did Mr. Smythe give that levy to Myers & Smith? Mr. Smythe swears he has never, directly or indirectly, received anything from them, and never expects to. Nay, under the solemnity of an oath, he declares he gave to them all that business for nothing—for nothing, that he might escape personal annoyance, and that the merchants might have justice in the premises—for nothing, when he had been told it was worth $50,000—when, based upon it, he had parceled out shares or sums amounting to $40,000 per annum; had received, through his accredited agent-broker, more or less of the 30 per cent. drippings; had refused $25,000, as too small a sum; notwithstanding all which, he had magnanimously bestowed the working of this placer upon Myers & Smith, without fee or reward, or stipulation or solicitation or motive, other than personal convenience and desire that justice should be done to the merchants of New-York.

It is more in accordance with previous declarations and arrangements, to believe things and oaths had been so prearranged that it was hoped and expected, as was half proved to have been boasted, that this time no d—d Congressional Investigating Committee could get hold of the arrangement.

Certain it is, however, there were some misgivings as to whether all was working satisfactorily and and would "hold tight," judging from a little outcropping. On a Friday the House authorized the Committee on Public Expenditures to investigate Custom-house matters, &c. Saturday's papers announced that the Committee would be in New-York for that purpose the following Monday. In one or two of the intervening Sunday papers appeared the following advertisement:

GENERAL ORDER GOODS.

The undersigned, having from the 1st of December charge of merchandise delivered under general order, and knowing that serious complaints have heretofore been made in reference to overcharges for storage, &c., we desire to inform the merchants of this City that, in order to meet their views, and to prevent the renewal of complaints, we shall, by the direction of the Collector of the port, reduce the charges on such goods to a satisfactory basis, and in case of any complaint, we invite the immediate presental of the same to us.

MYERS & SMITH, office No. 297 Greenwich-st.

During the early sessions of the Committee there, no complaints were made of over charges. Soon after the Committee returned finally to Washington, as was supposed, such bills as the following began to be made up: C. Gautier had 150 cases of wine under general order with Myers & Smith, for which they rendered an account of $62; the legal rates and charges could have been but $21 64. In another instance, storage, &c., on forty bales of flocks or waste, was charged by Myers & Smith at $80, while the legal charges could only be $49 60.

By recurring to a tabular statement in F. M. Bixby's testimony, it will be seen how such charges are made to swell sometimes to a thousand per cent. over legitimate rates.

As a consequence of high rates, had safe and convenient warehouses for doing general order business been assured to shippers and merchants, though affording no justification, there might have been a show of palliation. But no such advantage followed. The principal warehouse employed by Myers & Smith for doing general order business is situated at the foot of Bank-street, on the extreme west side of the City, and is fully two miles up town, and away from where shippers and importers do mostly congregate. Superadded to all the additional expense caused thereby, loss of time in carting goods to and from, exposure more or less to the weather of valuable cases of merchandise, is the absolute insecurity of the goods while in the vicinity of the warehouse—carters testifying that they dared not dray goods there late in the day, from apprehensions of individual and concerted pillage. The numerous piles of combustible lumber that constitute lumber-yards add yet another peril and objection to this out-of-the way warehouse.

It may be asked at whose behoof and for whose benefit now are all these exactions and jeopardies?

The Collector, through his subordinates, has the sole right of directing to whose and what warehouse general order merchandise shall go. Mr. Smythe early announced that he regarded the selling of that direction a personal perquisite of the Collector. To ascertain whether such was usage at the port of New-York, the Committee called before them, or directly communicated with all the living Ex-Collectors, and each declared they had no knowledge or belief that, or any other Government patronage dependent upon the Collectorship, had been sold or offered for sale during their respective administrations of that office. To this effect the testimony of Messrs. Schell and Barney, and the subjoined note of Mr. Redfield, are most explicit and emphatic.

Mr. Smythe, as appears, took a different view and course. He had "agreed," he had placed himself "under obligations," &c. To whom? If he is to be held credible and responsible, judging from his own statements, "he agreed to give, or was going to give out of the general order business, to persons in Washington, some $5,000 to Robert Johnson, the President's son; $5,000 to Mr. or Mrs. Patterson; $5,000 to a son of Senator Doolittle," &c., &c.

It is true that Mr. Smythe does not remember that he ever mentioned to the President or these parties in Washington his kind intentions.

It was, however, evident that his memorizing faculty was either bad or his recollection quite defective, or his agent (Thomson) and several other witnesses had very inventive memories. Whichever that may be, Mr. Spalding, of the legal profession in New-York, did remember in committee room that Senator Doolittle had in Washington, told him that Mr. Smythe had conversed with him about general order business; had promised his son, then in Racine, Wisconsin, "a place under him" and "an interest in the profits of the general order business," &c. The Senator's son did come to New-York, and now holds a very good place in the New-York Custom-house.

With these data before us, we can now form a pretty conclusive opinion as to several who were interested in the "Collector's big plum." How much the divisible interest of each participant amounted to, or how much was actually paid and received, of course is not so easy of ascertainment.

Mr. Smythe is quite positive as to "Mrs. Perry," that she never received over $500, and with great *naiveté* declares he paid that out of his own funds. How she, "a Washington woman," became interested, and to be benefited, in the general order business of the Port of New-York is explained by the testimony of Messrs. Phelps & Barr.

Mr. Smythe has no distinct recollection of having paid anybody anything or of having himself received anything out of or from general order business. Perhaps the obliviousness with which he every month took and subscribed an oath that he had not "received directly or indirectly, nor directly or indirectly agreed to receive, or be paid for his own use or another's benefit," for or on account of storage, labor, or cartage, &c., "any money, article or consideration," may, from sheer force of habit, have continued to influence him when testifying before the Committee. It is very certain that the recollection of Mr. Thompson, and of Messrs. Thomas Brown, Pinco and several other unimpeachable gentlemen, not practiced in Custom-house oaths, differs very widely from Collector Smythe's, as will be seen by recurrence to their testimony.

It is unpleasant thus to invite attention to the statements of these witnesses, the evidence of Mr. Smythe, and the form of the oaths he subscribed to every month since he became Collector. Copies or forms of these oaths are given in full in the testimony of the Auditor of the Custom-house, S. E. Ogden.

This comparison of testimony and of the forms of the monthly oaths taken by the Collector, will be interesting while very briefly reviewing his connection with

THE CARTAGE BUSINESS.

This business, though commonly regarded as a constituent part of general order business, Mr. Smythe has, for his purposes, somewhat segregated therefrom, so as to invite proposals for its monopoly. A Mr. McIntyre's offer of $15,000 per annum was not thought large enough by Deputy Collector Embree, Mr. Smythe's representative in this matter, and was consequently rejected. So much of the cartage as pertained to the Appraisers' stores was finally farmed out to Messrs. Lindsay, Keyes & Meagher. Two monthly installments of $250 each, as appears by Mr. Brown's testimony, while he was the Collector's private Secretary, did come into his hands, and on the request of the Collector was kept by him for the Collector. Why Mr. Brown was made the temporary keeper of this fund until wanted, perhaps the monthly oaths explain. When it was called for, and for what purposes, appears in Mr. Brown's testimony. This cartage business is yet in the same hands; how many installments have been paid, or the disposition of the same, the Committee have not at present the means of knowing.

Although the importers' private cartmen give bonds and take licenses to enable them to "ride" bonded goods, they are not allowed to handle them until the Custom-house cartmen have drayed such goods as are sent under general order to general order warehouses, and from thence, such as are required, to private bonded warehouses. This unnecessary and arbitrary requirement, solely for the benefit of the contracting Custom-house cartmen, is fixed formally and enforced by such a rescript as the following:

[Copy.]

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1866.

To F. B. Ashton, Warehouse Superintendent:

SIR: In conformity with your suggestion, you are hereby directed to see that all goods taken from one bonded warehouse to another are transferred by the regularly appointed Custom-house cartmen.

(Signed) H. A. SMYTHE, Collector.

Mr. Bugbee's testimony fully explains the operation of this order; that while Government gets no additional advantage or security, the importer is subjected thereby to great inconvenience, sometimes delay in hunting up his goods, and made to pay from 50 to 60 per cent. more for cartage than if he were allowed to employ his own truckmen.

Simply characterizing this wanton interference with the rights of merchants, as outrage No. 2 of Mr. Smythe's administration of the New-York Custom-house, the Committee pass over with but a word his numerous changes, removals, appointments and reappointments, &c., &c., whereby he has greatly disorganized, demoralized and impaired the capacity and working force of the revenue service of the port. Faithful, experienced, capable men have, for no known cause but the Collector's capriciousness, been made to give place not infrequently to incapacity, ignorance, vice, and in one instance to a convicted thief. To this disreputable catalogue, but for the firmness of Deputy-Collector Stedwell in rejecting Mr. Smythe's nomination, might have been added an indicted murderer.

By his uncalled-for additions to the pay-roll of the Custom-house, raising salaries, multiplying appointees, &c., while business decreased, he has increased expenses at the rate, it is said, of from $250,000 to $350,000 a year.

Here the Committee pause in the enumeration of Mr. Smythe's profligate practices in connection with the New-York Custom-house, from no lack of material, but believing the finding abundantly sufficient to warrant and require and insure his immediate removal from the office of Collector of the Port of New-York. Public propriety and decency demand this rebuke and reparation. To withstand or delay will inevitably tend to focalize and fix suspicion into allegation, surmise and uncertainty. It is also the initial and necessary step toward reform, and toward the prevention by example of the recurrence of such abuses, corruptions and wrongs.

The Committee believe there may be an essential modification, if not comparative prevention of these abuses, upon some such basis as the following recommendations:

First—An honest and capable Collector should be appointed, who should be prohibited from selling or farming out, for a consideration, general order business. He should not in any wise allow warehousemen to be taxed or burdened because they are warehousemen. He should compel the observance of such regulations in regard to storage and cartage charges "as are the current rates of the port."

Second—Whenever an importer presents an invoice or bill of lading to the Collector, he should on application be entitled to receive a special general order for the goods therein mentioned for any regularly bonded warehouse. To prevent the too great multiplication of these specials, a fixed small fee might be required.

The effect of this, it is believed, would be that the storage for general order goods would be "the current rates, &c." Should it be otherwise, the merchant would have in his special order permit an adequate remedy at all times in his own hands.

Perhaps, as the law now is, an inflexible Treasury regulation would effect most of these requirements.

As for changes and removals, so damaging and so demoralizing to the service, the Committee believe no removals should be made except for good cause, which should be specifically reported to the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval.

With these brief suggestions as to remedies, the Committee dismiss from further consideration this branch of their investigation, and turn to a hasty examination in connection with the New-York Custom-house, of

THE SEIZURE BUSINESS.

The Seizure Bureau, as an adjunct of the collection of customs revenue in the United States, in modified form and operation, is not of recent origin. The act entitled "An Act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to provide for the more certain collection of claims in favor of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, greatly enlarged the powers, and wonderfully stimulated the activities of this Bureau.

Intended, no doubt, as its title purports, "to prevent and punish frauds," it has been not unfrequently perverted into a medium and instrument of oppression and flagrant injustice.

A section of an act of Congress, passed March 2, 1799, provided that every Collector, Naval Officer or Surveyor, who had cause to suspect a concealment, in any place, of goods on which duties have not been paid, shall, upon proper application or oath to any Justice of the Peace, be entitled to a warrant to enter such place, in the daytime, and "seize and secure the goods for trial." It was never contended that this law authorized a search and seizure of private books and papers to obtain and use them as evidence to condemn property. It only authorized the seizure of suspected property. A section of the act of 1863 has been held in practice, if not on the Bench, it is to be hoped without much examination, to authorize the exercise of the very power and practices which the act of 1799 did not bestow, and has not been construed to do. That section (the seventh) is as follows:

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be made to appear, by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the District Judge of any district within the United States, that any fraud on the revenue has been at any time actually committed, or attempted, by any person or persons interested or in any way engaged in the importation or entry of merchandise at any port within the United States, said Judge shall forthwith issue his warrant, directed to the Collector of the Port at which the merchandise, in respect to which said alleged frauds have been committed or attempted, has been imported or entered, directing said officer, or his his duly authorized agents or assistants, to enter any place or premises where any invoice, books or papers relating to such merchandise or fraud are deposited, and to take and carry the same away to be inspected; and any invoice, books or papers so received or taken shall be retained by the officer receiving the same, for the use of the United States, so long as the retention thereof may be necessary, subject to the control and direction of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

The thirty-ninth section of the act of July, 1866, declares "any District Judge" is authorized to issue a warrant directed to any Collector of the Customs, &c. In virtue of that provision a Judge in Maine or Maryland, for example, is empowered to issue a warrant valid in Boston or New-York, &c. As no inconvenience under this last amendment of 1866 has been brought to the knowledge of the Committee, it is dismissed with the single suggestion that it admits of very great abuse, and should assuredly be somewhat restricted; the tenth section of the act of 1863, reserves and makes dependent "upon the recommendation of the Solicitor of the Treasury," "any claim in favor of the United States," before "the same be compromised;" the effect of that section has been and practically now is—mandatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury in his revisory and administrative decisions, when claims are sought to be compromised; the exercise of any discretion by him is to be controlled by the recommendation of one of his subordinates; already, and probably more than once, the Secretary has been made to feel this subordination.

The Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. JORDAN, when before the Committee, stated that he drew or prepared the several revenue sections of the March act of 1863. His motive and purpose may have been of the purest and most patriotic kind; but had he desired to frame an act to enable the Solicitor to make every owner "or agent having charge of any claim in favor of the United States," or defending any such claim, or proposing to compromise any such claim, tributary and contributory to that officer, human ingenuity could scarcely have devised one better adapted to that purpose than the seventh and tenth sections of the act of March, 1863. It may not be thought amiss to spend a moment in surveying the origin, duties, powers, &c., &c., of the Solicitor of the Treasury, who, perhaps all unconsciously, by his own instrumentality has become the controlling arbiter of fortunes and the privacies, and the [illegible] of the commercial citizens of the importing cities of this country.

The office of Solicitor of the Treasury was created by act of Congress, May 29, 1830. (4 Statutes, page 414.) By this act the Solicitor has charge of *all* suits or actions for the recovery of any fine, penalty or forfeiture. He also has power to instruct District Attorneys, Marshals and clerks of the Federal Courts in all matters appertaining to suits, in which the United States is a party or interested. He has authority to establish rules and regulations for the observance of Collectors, District-Attorneys and Marshals. Under the second section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, (12 vol. Statutes, 739,) he has cognizance of frauds, or attempted frauds, upon the revenue, and is bound to exercise a general supervision of measures for their prevention and detection, and for the prosecution of persons charged with the commission thereof. Under the seventh section of the same act he is made the recipient and has sole control of the books and papers seized from merchants by order of a Judge of the District Court of the United States. Under the tenth section as already particularized, without his approbation no claim, in favor of the United States, can be compromised even by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will thus be seen that, under these different acts of Congress, the Solicitor of the Treasury has devolved upon him duties of the most responsible nature, and requiring that officer not only to be learned in the law, but to be of the most perfect uprightness of moral character.

In the practical administration of the laws to prevent frauds upon the revenue, the Solicitor becomes of even more consequence than he is upon the statute book. In respect to all such matters he is really the confidential adviser of the Secretary, who, amid his multiplied duties, cannot by possibility personally inquire into all the questions arising between the Custom-house and importers in respect to such matters. When, therefore, a Collector makes a charge upon an importer that he has meditated or committed a fraud upon the revenue, and thereupon seizes his books, papers and merchandise, and the importer prefers a petition for redress to the Secretary, the document is, in the course of business, referred to the Solicitor for report and advice. By reference to a circular recently issued by the Treasury Department, under date of Jan. 23, 1867, it will be seen that the statutes provide but three modes in which an importer, whose merchandise has been seized, can obtain possession of the same.

One mode is pointed out in the first section of the act of March 3, 1797, (1 Stats., 506.) By reference to General Treasury Regulations, page 473, paragraph 886, it will be seen that under the last mentioned act the importer cannot obtain relief unless he distinctly admits that he has incurred the forfeiture complained of. The Treasury Regulations expressly say that the Secretary will act on no application for remission, unless the forfeiture be admitted in the petition to have been incurred. This admission being under oath, it could, of course, be used against the importer on the trial, provided the Secretary should refuse the prayer of the petitioner.

The second mode, provided by the Act of March 3, 1863, only refers to cases where the value of the merchandise does not exceed $1,000.

The third mode is prescribed by the tenth section of the Act of March 3, 1863, and specifically requires the recommendation of the Solicitor of the Treasury to any compromise before the Secretary can accept any compromise.

It is true that the President, by virtue of his general power over executive business, can undoubtedly, if he sees fit, direct the District-Attorney to discontinue any proceeding or prosecution begun on behalf of the United States. But if an importer makes an application of that character to the President it would be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, who in turn would refer it to the Solicitor.

Thus it will be seen that the Solicitor holds, arbitrarily in his own hands, both by statute and by actual practice, the fate of every application made by an importer for redress on account of seizure or prosecution begun by Collectors of Customs.

Again, Collectors of Customs are not subject to the orders of any persons except to orders of the President, or the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Solicitor of the Treasury. If, therefore, the interference in their performances of these three officers can be prevented, the importer is at the mercy of the Collector and the latter can pursue and harass his business unmolested. It will thus readily be seen, that if there be an understanding, direct or implied, between the Collector or informer, and the Solicitor of the Treasury, that the latter is to receive pecuniary benefit to be paid on account of seizures, he is not an impartial person within the meaning of the law, whenever an application is preferred for a release. He is, if he has a pecuniary interest in the result, not a proper person to advise the Secretary of the Treasury. If the law contemplated that the Solicitor should have any interest in seizures, direct or indirect, it would have given it to him by statute, as is done in the case of the Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, District-Attorney and informers. The fact that Congress has abstained from giving the Solicitor any share, is presumptive evidence that it did not intend he should receive any. And if the Solicitor is interested in such seizures, he, therefore, offends against the spirit of the acts of Congress, and makes himself an unfit adviser of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the more unfit if it be that the Secretary is unaware of the pecuniary interest he has in the subject upon which he is giving advice.

That there may be no misunderstanding or misconstruction of the tenor of these general remarks, the Committee desire to say that they design in them no reflections upon the present Solicitor of the Treasury. It is possible that the perusal of the testimony of Mr. Chittenden, former Register of the Treasury, detailing the particulars of an interview at Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, at which Mr. Jordan was present, may seem, by reason of his acquiescence on that occasion, to engender the suspicion of his having a common interest with certain Custom-house officials in consultation there—officials who had by law a recognized divisible interest in the settlement of seizure and forfeiture cases.

The Committee believe the seventh section of the act of 1863 bad in principle, bad in practice, and should at once be repealed or greatly modified. The abuses perpetrated under it are multiplying and intensifying, and may ultimate in some baleful outbreak in vindication of the inalienable rights of the citizen and the man. While a wise and good officer would not knowingly use its provisions to abuse or oppress, inasmuch as the administration of such cannot always be secured, is it well to have, unnecessarily, laws capable of abuse in the statute books? Even the era of good laws has not been exempt from administrative abuses.

Blackstone fixes upon the reign of the festive and unprincipled Charles the Second, as the period in English history of the theoretical perfection of public law, though "the times" then, and that followed, he says, "were times of great practical oppression."

The conjunction of bad laws and bad men to administer them, would be most calamitous—a contingency that ought not to be needlessly incurred.

The most material of the testimony taken recently by the Committee, illustrating the bearings and tendencies of proceedings under this act, as the same have transpired in New-York, is herewith submitted.

In 1864 and in 1865, the Committee on Public Expenditures submitted reports incidentally touching the seizure system.

Although then comparatively in its infancy, its administration gave rise to reports that the Custom-house officials were oppressive in enforcing the laws regarding frauds upon the revenue, and that seizures were made when the facts did not warrant such harsh proceedings.

The testimony then taken, almost incidentally, showed cases of hardship and great oppression, but scarce sufficiently numerous and general in their character to authorize the asking the corrective of special legislation.

The present condition and aspect is quite different. Abuses have greatly multiplied; revenue officers have from habit become more fearless, if not less scrupulous, in their proceedings, until intervention and protection by legislation seem absolutely needed by the mercantile community. Certainly something, somewhere and somehow is wrong, to beget an apprehension at home and abroad, that our seizing revenue laws are worked more in the interest of informers and seizing officers, than to protect the honest merchant and the revenues of the Government.

The Committee are well aware the duties properly devolving upon the seizing officers, are not pleasant and by no means such as to render their interposition generally agreeable. But they are also well aware that official fidelity does not require, even in the performance of an ungracious duty, the disregard of the commonest courtesies of society, or the indulgence of coarse rudeness and insolence. Instances of such manifestations, not creditable to the service, appear in the testimony.

Menace and intimidation have been freely resorted to to insure speedy settlements by compromise.

By these compromises the Collector, Surveyor and Naval Officer, and in New-York the head of the Seizure Bureau, Albert Hanscom, at once realize an amount certain, and thus avoid "the law's delay" and proverbial uncertainty.

It may be well to dwell a moment on the manner these compromises are made up, and how the interests of the Government are subordinated to "the divisible interests" of the seizing officers.

The Committee feel they cannot too pointedly condemn the practice which has grown up in the different Custom-houses of failing to secure and pay into the Treasury the full amount of duties, all of which belongs to the Government by law. The facts heretofore presented by the Committee, in respect to the compromise of the alleged fraud in the importation of champagne wine into the port of Boston by the Messrs. Williams affords an illustration of the evil to which we refer. In that case the Collector asserted that the Messrs. Williams, had failed to pay the full amount of duty legally chargeable upon the importations, and upon that ground seizure was made. $100,000 was paid in settlement of the case, of which the Treasury received only one-half, the amount having all been treated as a penalty or forfeiture, subject to division and distribution under the act of 1799. It is clear, however, that if the Government had been defrauded of duty, the first thing that should have been done was to secure that duty to the Treasury. After the revenue had been satisfied then it would remain for consideration whether an additional sum, by way of penalty or punishment, should be demanded of the importer. This settlement, however, was under the tenth section of the Act of 1863, approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury, and his action was sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Committee, however, cannot believe that the attention of the Secretary was by the Solicitor called to the point we are now considering in that or other similar cases where his sanction has been required and obtained.

In New-York the Committee found that it was a habit of the Collector to consent to the delivery of merchandise under seizure to the importer, upon the payment of a certain sum, which sum included an amount for duties, the attempt to evade the payment of which constituted the fraud which led to the seizure. It is then the practice of the Collector not to deduct from the sum received in settlement the amount of duty and deposit the same with the Treasury, and then divide the remainder, but to divide the whole gross sum.

In effect this is dividing and distributing the duties with, and as well as, the penalties and forfeitures. The case and testimony of J. S. BEECHER illustrate this point. For alleged frauds in undervaluations he had $70,000 worth of wines seized, together with his books and papers, and his store taken possession of, in the month of November, 1866. The first tangible proposition for compromise and settlement, on the part of the Custom-house, was for $45,000. BEECHER finding that the actual duty on his wines would be about $12,000 in gold, and that if he compromised he got back his wines free of duty and at once got himself, store, books, &c., out of trouble, paid $35,000 in greenbacks. The Government got half—$17,500—at the then price of gold, not the duties, nothing for alleged violation of law, and the seizing officers divided among themselves $17,500. If out of the compromise payment, Government had first received the duty and then half of the residue, for evasion or violation of revenue laws, the remainder might have been divided properly according to law.

Now if the main purpose which the laws inflicting penalties and forfeitures have in view, is to secure the payment of the full amount of legal duty, then all such cases as that of Beecher's and that is only a representative one of many, is a deliberate wrong, if not raid upon the revenue, perpetrated by those who profess to be very zealous custodians of the same, and so acting in the very midst of the perpetration.

Collection of duty is presumed in law to be the principal object, and infliction of penalties and forfeitures but auxiliary to that end. In practice, however, and in the compromise of seizure suits the means and the resulting divisions have been made the principal object.

The Committee therefore urgently recommend that provision shall be made by law that in no case shall there be a settlement of any fraud upon the revenue which does not contemplate, first of all, a payment into the Treasury of the full amount of duty which has been evaded or withheld.

The language used in the fifth section of the Act of March 3, 1863, may perhaps be read as authority on the part of Congress in cases where goods seized for violation of the revenue law do not exceed in value $1,000, to deliver the same to the importer on payment of that sum, without exacting any additional sum for duty, and then permitting the whole amount of $1,000 to be distributed among seizing officers for forfeiture. It does not, however, deceive the country that such could not have been the intent of Congress, because it is against the whole spirit of the revenue system to permit duties to be included and divided as forfeitures. But at any rate it is clear that the fifth section of the act cannot be made to apply to cases where the amount exceeds $1,000, and it may deserve consideration whether upon this point the fifth section does not need amendment.

But to return to the merchant whose store goods and papers have been seized. He knows that his credit is injured, once it is whispered in Wall-street that he is in difficulty with the Custom-house. He knows, too, that if the report of such an *imbroglio* gets abroad his foreign credit is impaired, if not destroyed. He knows, too, that without the possession of his store he cannot sell his goods and meet his paper. He knows, too, without his books and papers, he cannot arrange his balances or make his collections. In this garroting grip, therefore, often it is simply a question with him—shall I give up a part and save something, or stand and contend, not with harpies of the law—not with the mere minions of offices, but with the myrmidons of the Government itself. Is it any wonder then that, though conscious of no wrong, of perfect rectitude of intentions, when brought into "the dissecting-room" of the Seizure Bureau, he surceases opposition, allows "the flesh pound, blood and all," to be taken, and goes out, perchance not a malcontent, but with new views of the laws and justice of his country?

The returns or dividends secured by the operations of this Seizure Bureau have been large indeed, sufficient, it would seem, to enable the participants to disregard the obloquy engendered by their proceedings.

Mr. Ogden, Auditor of the Custom-house, on request, furnished figures that give some idea of the extent of these amercements.

Mr. Dennison, Naval Officer a little over four years, exclusive of a large annual salary, received for fines, penalties, &c., $114,704 27. It is said he has a divisible interest in seizure cases and trials contingent upon their adjustment and determination, amounting to over $300,000.

Mr. Abram Wakeman, Surveyor from October, 1864, to December, 1867, has already received from the same source $101,206 14. He, too, has a very large interest in the undetermined seizure cases.

Mr. Hanscom, head of the Seizing Bureau, in addition to his salary as Deputy Collector, is allowed to toll for his individual benefit 3 or 5 per cent. of the gross divisible amount before any division takes place.

It might, perhaps, be asked, if such fair expectancy aids in the right consideration and conclusion of the cases upon which he is officially and authoritatively to pass.

The Collector receives, with the Surveyor and Naval Officer, an equal distributive share of the proceeds of the seizing business.

The respective amounts received by Gen. Dix as Naval Officer, by Mr. Smythe as Collector, to Jan. 1, 1867, appear in Mr. Ogden's testimony.

The late Treasury regulation of Jan. 23, 1867, and Senator Cresswell's bill requiring payment of duties or an equivalent before seized goods are released and before any consideration and disposition of the divisible interests take place—if carried out—will very properly much reduce these enormous receipts.

The *modus operandi* under the act of 1863 is simple and summary and severe. Somebody is procured to give "the information" required; a Custom-house inspector may make affidavit of suspicion that some merchant has imported goods, without payment of the duties legally chargeable thereon, and that invoices, books, papers, relating to such merchandise and fraud are deposited in and upon the place and premises, &c. Thereupon a District Judge issues his warrant, armed with which the store is taken possession of, books, papers, letters, &c., are seized and carried to the Custom-house, with a hope and expectation that an examination of them will furnish sufficient evidence to establish the fraud. What sort of "papers" are or may be, and have been taken, appears in the testimony of Henry Barber. In that case—a will, letters between husband and wife, &c., were regarded as within the scope of the warrant, and were in the hands of the officer executing the precept.

It is thus apparent that proceedings of a very grave character, involving the sanctities of the household and the infringement of the most sacred human rights, are by this act supposed to be placed in the hands of Government officers.

Is not such a procedure a virtual overthrowing or overleaping of Constitutional barriers, to erect and cement which cost the thought and the toil and the blood of centuries? Is it not the needless subjection of our citizens to indignities and oppressions such as have not been attempted in the last two hundred years elsewhere, in any age or land where the English language has been or is the birth-tongue of the people?

It has been forcibly said if there be one legal principle, the roots of which are more deeply imbedded than another in English and American jurisprudence, it is that no man shall be compelled to accuse himself. Can a man be compelled by indirection to furnish that proof against himself?

Chief-Justice Marshall, in the Burr Trial (vol. i. p. 244), undoubtedly stated the law on this point correctly when he said, "Many links frequently compose that chain of testimony which is unnecessary to convict an individual of a crime." "No witness is compellable to furnish any one of them against himself." "A witness, by disclosing a single fact may complete the testimony against himself, and to every effectual purpose accuse himself entirely, as he would by stating every circumstance which would be required for his conviction." "The rule which declares that no man is compelled to accuse himself, would most obviously be infringed by compelling a witness to disclose a fact of this description."

In the Judiciary Act of 1789, it was declared that Federal Courts shall have power on certain conditions "to require parties to produce books or writings in their possession or power, which contain evidence pertinent to the issue, in cases and under circumstances when they might be compelled to produce the same by the ordinary rules of proceedings in chancery." In the case of the United States *vs.* Twenty-eight Packages, (Gilpin's Reports, 306,) it was held that a suit *in rem*, to enforce a revenue forfeiture is not within that act, and books and papers cannot be forced out of the implicated party, even on trial. It is believed that no Court of competent jurisdiction has held in this country "that it was within the power of the Government, on the trial of an issue of forfeiture under the revenue law, to compel a party to bring into Court, as evidence, books and papers to procure his own condemnation." Nay, more, it is a familiar doctrine "that when books and papers are actually produced on the trial, the prosecuting officer for the United States is not permitted by the Court to ransack and search them at will, but is required to call for a particular paper, or letter, or account, so sensitive is the law in respect to the secrets of business and trade." Well and properly has it been asked, what, if any, is the legal distinction in this respect, "between compelling an accused party or owner of inculpated merchandise, to express verbally his own condemnation, or betray himself by being compelled to produce a paper or a book in which he has written that which, if made public, would produce the same result? Has any Congress more Constitutional power, by ransacking private drawers, and forcing a banker's safe, to secure admissions from a citizen which condemn his property, than it has to obtain evidence by extorting confessions from an individual by the rack and thumb-screw?"

Time will not permit such elucidation and elaboration of this principle as its importance demands. But it is very evident that the seventh section of the act of 1863 and the Custom-house practice under it is in opposition to, and in violation of, the whole current of English and American law and of the spirit and the words of our own Constitution.

Let us look at a consequence that may legitimately follow. On an affidavit of suspicion that somebody has made, a Judge issues a warrant directing an officer and his assistants to enter any place or premises where any invoices, books, &c., &c., are deposited.

From malice or mischief the (usually) irresponsible affiant may depose such a number and street to [illegible] that "any place or premises," and that number [illegible] pens to be a private dwelling. They enter—"the law allows it." And thus what the Sovereign of England unbidden dare not do to the poorest man's cottage in her realm, a petty officer and his assistants, from the staff of the Surveyor of the Port, may with impunity do, cross and recross—unbidden and unpunished—the threshhold of an American citizen.

In abolishing hearth money the first statute of William and Mary declared that the "exposing of every man's house to be entered into, and searched at pleasure by persons unknown to him, was not only a great oppression to the poorer sort, but a badge of slavery upon the whole people."

More than a century ago the plaintiff's counsel, in one of the important trials of that period, said "ransacking a man's secret drawers and boxes to discover evidence against him is like racking his body to come at his secret thoughts." Afterwards Lord Camden, when Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, is recorded as having used these words in rendering a decision for the plaintiff:

"Papers are the owner's goods and chattels, they are his dearest property, and are so far from enduring a seizure that they will hardly bear an inspection; and though the eye cannot by the laws of England be guilty of a trespass, yet where private papers are removed and carried away, the secret nature of those goods will be an aggravation of the trespass, and demand more considerable damages in that respect. Where is the written law that gives any magistrate such a power? I can safely answer there is none; and, therefore, it is too much for us, without such authority, to pronounce a practice legal which would be subversive of all the comforts of society. But though it cannot be maintained by any direct law, yet it bears a resemblance, as was urged, to the known case of search and seizure for stolen goods. I answer that the difference is apparent. In the one case I am permitted to seize my own goods, which are placed in the hands of the public officer till the felon's conviction shall entitle me to restitution. In the other, the party's own property is seized before and without conviction, and he has no power to reclaim his goods, even after his innocence is cleared by an acquittal. Lastly, it is urged as an argument of utility that such a search is a means of detecting offenders by discovering evidence. I wish some case had been where the law forceth evidence out of the owner's custody by process. There is no process against papers in civil causes. It has been often tried, but never prevailed. It is very certain that the law obligeth no man to accuse himself; because the necessary means of compelling self-accusation, falling upon the innocent as well as the guilty, would be both cruel and unjust; and it would seem that search for evidence is disallowed upon the same principle. Then, too, the innocent would be confounded with the guilty. Observe the wisdom as well as the mercy of the law. The strongest evidence before a trial, being only *ex parte*, is but suspicion—it is not proof. Weak evidence is a ground for suspicion, though in a lower degree; and if suspicion at large should be a ground of search, whose house would be safe?"

Burke afterward admirably summarized in two sentences the principles settled by that and kindred decisions during the Wilkes epoch of English jurisprudence:

"The personal liberty of the subject was confirmed by the resolution against general warrants."

"The lawful secrets of business and friendship were rendered inviolable by the resolution for condemning the seizure of papers."

Little more than twenty years later, when all these discussions and decisions were fresh in the public mind, our Federal Constitution was framed, and, says a late decision of our own Supreme Court, "The founders of our Government were familiar with the history of that struggle, and secured in a written Constitution every right which the people had wrested from power during a contest of ages."

Alexander Hamilton said, in the 84th number of the *Federalist*, that our original Federal Constitution, "adopts in their full extent the common and statute law of Great Britain, by which many other rights, not expressed in it, are equally secured."

But so careful and so determined were our fathers to guard against any possible misapprehension as to individual immunity from searches and seizures, &c., that one of the first series of amendments to the Constitution declares "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated."

In the hasty preparation of this report, the Committee have not noticed any judicial deliverance as to what will be held "unreasonable," but they are very clear that to cause stores, drawers, safes, &c., to be opened and rifled of books, letters, papers, &c., without other judicial inquiry and determination than is implied in the formal production of an affidavit and formal issuance of a warrant—and that is all the examination and deliberation most cases receive—ought to be deemed "unreasonable" and unjustifiable, and unlawful in any civilized community possessing the semblance of a constitution. And it must not be forgotten that it is especially provided in the last clause of the seventh section that these invoices, books, papers, &c., "shall be retained so long as the retention thereof may be necessary, subject to the control and direction of the Solicitor of the Treasury."

But the Committee have said enough, and much more will be found in the testimony. Surely, such proceedings are against the spirit of our institutions and in direct conflict with the spirit and words of our Constitution—and the Committee cannot believe, when understood, a provision such as the 7th section of the act of 1863 is claimed to embody, will be allowed to remain without essential modification.

Closely connected with the seizure business at home, and forming a very important auxiliary of it, is what may be designated "The Government Detective System Abroad."

Immediately following up the passage of the act of 1863, Willard B. Farwell and Montgomery Gibbs were formally designated by the Treasury Department to obtain in Europe evidence of alleged fraud in the under valuations contained in invoices of merchandise destined for the United States.

The Committee called before them the Solicitor of the Treasury, whose Bureau has had the especial working and control of this system, and he explained fully his views and experience in relation thereto. For the purpose of information on this and other branches of the investigation committed to them, the Committee asked the Secretary of the Treasury to request Mr. Farwell to return to this country, and report for examination. Mr. Farwell came and appeared before the Committee, and gave his views at length.

Mr. Montgomery Gibbs also came before the Committee and gave them the benefit of his experience and views.

The statements of these three gentlemen, containing as they doubtless do, the best plea for and defence of the detective system which it admits of, though quite voluminous, are given in full in the accompanying testimony. As all the advantages of the system are, from their different standpoints, therein set forth, the Committee content themselves with some of the objections that forcibly present themselves to the continuance of the system, and in their judgment would justify, if not require the recall of these detectives and the abandonment of such an adjunct of our Customs Revenue service.

The character two of these men bore at home ought not to be lost sight of, especially as they sometimes represent themselves abroad as accredited agents of a department of the Government.

The estimate in which Mr. Gibbs is held by those who were associated with him in business and socially where he resided, as he did several years in New-York, would not commend him as a desirable exponent, advocate or representative of an individual enterprise requiring responsibility, integrity and veracity.

The testimony of Lucien Birdseye, Mr. Seeley and several other witnesses is very direct in these respects.

It would also seem from the testimony that he has not made for himself abroad an enviable reputation. Perhaps the very nature of his vocation there prevented a different result. It is well nigh impossible to conceive that a gentleman and a man of honor, as should be the representative of the American name abroad, could resort to shifts, disguised names, constant misrepresentations, purposely to mislead, deceive and entangle.

The Bourbon dynasty had their "agents *provocateurs*," or provoking agents, but their operations were mostly confined to French soil and to the lower strata of the French society of that age.

The question presents itself for consideration whether a person of such antecedents and practices should be employed abroad to collect information and evidence upon which Government depends in prosecuting important revenue suits?

In some respects and to some extent the same remarks are suggested and the same queries arise as to the employment of W. B. Farwell in the revenue service abroad. He, too, went abroad with not the best reputation where best known. He, too, has appeared in various places, in various guises, and as the writer of various fictitious or forged letters, to obtain information, samples, specimen casks of wine, &c. In some instances, certainly one, as the witness, Joseph Bensusan, testifies, forgetting to pay for his wine samples.

If the testimony of James Myer, Jr., can be relied upon, and the Committee know no reason why it cannot, Messrs. Farwell and Gibbs did not scruple to hunt in couples. At Cologne, representing themselves as Confederates, desirous of pricing wines, &c. Anon they are Canadians, Englishmen, &c., &c. In further illustration of the questionable proceedings of Mr. Farwell, the Swiss Consul-General, Hon. John Hitz, produced before the Committee the certified originals of certain papers wherein it seemed probable that Mr. Farwell had possessed himself of four valuable gold watches, as samples of a seizure he had instigated in California. The sworn copy appears in the accompanying evidence of this report.

How his associate Gibbs, proposed to levy contributions on merchants consigning goods to the United States, is fully set forth in the testimony of Lenchtenroth. Witness's letter appended thereto gives details of transactions and intentions, in which Mr. Gibbs appears in still another character. Mr. Gibbs gives in his testimony, his own version of these matters.

The Committee have neither time nor inclination to consider further the especial *personnel* of these Treasury detectives. A mass of testimony bearing on them and their proceedings, is herewith submitted, sufficient it is believed to satisfy any dispassionate mind, that, admitting the system is a proper one in its object and plan, these men should not be intrusted with its working at home or abroad.

Away from home observation, inspection, and responsibility, surrounded by inducements, such opportunities and temptations might easily prove sufficient to corrupt and overthrow the strictest uprightness and steadfastness.

Information legitimately obtained and easily sold opinions and representations paid for, with but a

The Auburn Daily Bulletin, Saturday, March 4, 1865.

THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

Selections from the Testimony Taken by the Committee on Public Expenditures.

Statement of Frauds, Collusion and Corruption.

TESTIMONY OF FRANKLIN M. BIXBY.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1866.

By Francis B. Spinola, sworn and examined by the Committee.

Q.—What is the date of your appointment?

A.—I have occupied the position since April 1, 1865.

Q.—What was your business?

A.—I have been a dry goods commission merchant for about 15 years.

Q.—What was the character of your business?

A.—I have been in the habit of receiving goods on consignment and selling them at auction.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of receiving goods from the Government?

A.—Yes, Sir; I have received goods from the Government since the commencement of the war.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of receiving goods from the Government at any time on your own account?

A.—No, Sir

the President that could not be resisted by the Collector.

Q.—Do you know the amount the Collector paid Mrs. Perry? and, if so, how much? A.—I remember the Collector sent her a check for $500.

Q.—Did you see the letter inclosing the check? and, if so, what were its contents? A.—Yes; in the letter inclosing the check Mr. Smythe stated to her distinctly that the arrangement in reference to the "general order business" had failed, (referring to the Miller and Conger arrangement,) and that he did not feel that he could pay her any more money beyond the inclosed check, which came out of his own pocket.

Q.—Did you see any acknowledgment of this money by Mrs. Perry? A.—I did; I saw Mrs. Perry's reply to the Collector; he handed it to me and asked me to read it.

Q.—State the substance of it. A.—It was quite a long letter; she thanked the Collector for his kindness, was quite disappointed as to the result, and, while she did not claim anything of the Collector, she knew where to go, and would immediately go to the President in reference to the matter.

Q.—Do you recollect the Collector paying moneys to any other parties at or about that time? A.—I remember that he paid $500 to George F. Thomson & Co., also another check, the amount of which I have forgotten, to the Johnson Committee in Washington; that was to the order of Mr. Doolittle; I think it was $1,500; I am not positive.

Q.—On this arrangement with Messrs. Miller & Conger, did the Collector receive anything from them, directly or indirectly? A.—No, Sir; such a suspicion never crossed my mind; I have not the least doubt of the integrity of Mr. Smythe, and I think that receiving money in such a way would be no better than stealing; I do not think that Mr. Smythe ever made a single cent; that is my belief.

Q.—Why did the arrangement of Messrs. Miller & Conger fall through? A.—I always supposed it failed because they could not get the stores of Getty & Sons bonded, which they intended to make the general order depot.

Q.—Who did get the general order business? A.—E. C. Johnson, called Johnson & Co.

Q.—Do you know the conditions on which they received it? A.—I do not. After the old arrangement fell through I said to the Collector, "If you make any new arrangement, I beg you will let me know nothing whatever about it." I never did know anything about it, He assured me he got nothing directly or indirectly for any purpose whatever, and I believed it. I do not believe it now.

Q.—You say you believed it. Have you any reason now to entertain a different opinion with reference to that transaction? A.—I can state no particular reasons, but I have an impression that although Mr. Smythe was not be efited by it in any way, I think some of the politicians or their friends shared in it; but I do not know.

Q.—You have reasons for entertaining that opinion? A.—Why, Sir, I have not a doubt about it, and yet I cannot give you any evidence of it. I am as sure of it as a man can be of anything short of a demonstration.

Q.—When you say "politicians," whom do you mean by that designation? A.—I know that Ex-Mayor Berriet and Ex-Gov. Pratt, of Maryland, shared in certain remittances from the Custom-house. I know that a $500 check I gave to the Collector one day he said he was going to send to Gov. Pratt, of Maryland.

Q.—Do you know how these gentlemen became acquainted with the Collector? A.—They brought a letter from the Private Secretary of the President, Mr. Edward Cooper, recommending those gentlemen in most cordial terms to the Collector.

Q.—Was it written in behalf of the President? A.—Yes, Sir; I so understood it.

Q.—Do you know or have you reason to believe that sums have been paid either directly or indirectly to any of the President's family—to Mrs. Patterson or Mrs. Stover by Collector Smythe? A.—I do not know positively that any money has ever been paid to them, and yet I have no doubt of the fact.

Q.—Did the Collector ever make any remarks to you that he had helped them or intended to help them, or that he would lead you to believe that he purposed to help the President's family by money or otherwise? A.—About a fortnight ago there appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES a very offensive paragraph in reference to the general order business; I happened in the Collector's room one morning just after its appearance when he referred to it, and he remarked that he was very sorry he had undertaken to help the President's family.

Q.—Any other remark? A.—Not at all; he supposed I knew all about it; but I did not.

Q.—Did the firm of E. C. Johnson, that received the general order business after the failure of the Miller & Conger arrangement, agree to pay any consideration for the business, to your knowledge or belief, to the Collector or to anybody else that he designated or desired? A.—My general reply to that is that I do not know anything about it; I always supposed there was an arrangement with somebody about the taking.

Q.—Do you know how the business was conducted with reference to charges by them? A.—There were frequent complaints of exorbitant charges after the business went there; persons complaining came to my desk, and I referred them to Mr. Smythe, and insisted on his deciding to have a rule about these matters, or that he would eventually get himself into very great trouble. I spoke to him repeatedly about them in each particular case; he told me to allow such charges as were indicated by the Deputy Collector in charge of the bonded war house, and I wrote a letter to that effect, which the Collector signed; but that did not seem to remedy the evil; but in every case after that which came to my desk, that order was enforced. I think that was because there was some arrangement which I knew nothing about, that parties other than Johnson & Co. shared in the earnings.

Q.—You have no knowledge of their giving to Collector Smythe any money, check or property otherwise? A.—None; no conclusion on which they received the business I know anything about.

Q.—Were you his private Secretary when the business was taken from them and given to another house, which at present conducts it? A.—No, Sir; the change was made long after I left.

Q.—Have you any knowledge why the business was taken and given to another firm? A.—I have never had any conversation with any person about it; of course everybody knew that Johnson & Co. were fleecing the merchants.

Q.—Have you any information to give to the Committee upon the cartage-business, and if so, what? A.—The cartmen, while I was there, were Lindsey, Keyes and Meagher.

Q.—Who designates the cartmen? A.—The Collector.

Q.—Do you know anything about the arrangement between them and the Collector, if there was any? A.—I knew at the time nothing about it; I did not know these gentlemen even by sight.

Q.—Did you learn subsequently? A.—Subsequently Mr. Keyes and Lindsey came to my desk after they had been doing the Custom-house cartage for a month and wanted to see the Collector; they then informed me that they were the Custom-house cartmen; I informed the Collector that they were outside and wanted to see him; he asked me if I would see them; I did so, and learned that they were there to render an account of their months's business; they showed me a transcript from their books, with the profits which were shared equally between the three gentlemen before named; they then informed me that the Collector, when he had given them the cartage, said that they should have three-fourths of it, and one-fourth interest he wished to retain for another party; the fourth interest amounted I think to $250; I took this statement with a check for that amount to the Collector and laid it before him; he looked at it and said—"I do not want anything to do with that matter; will you not pass the check to your account, and when I have to send another check to Washington I will ask you for it;" I passed it to my account as I did not want to disoblige Mr. Smythe of course; the next month came around and they returned with like statement and check for Mr. John Jones; I showed the statement and check to the Collector but placed it to my credit; shortly after that, having left the office, the Collector asked me if I had any money for him? that he had to make another remittance to Washington; I told him I had about $500, and he asked me to give him a check for that amount, which I did; can, I think, went to Ex-Gov. Pratt; he stated at the time that he did not desire it to appear in his account.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD C. JOHNSON.

Edward C. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson & Co., Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Bridge-street, sworn and examined.

BY MR. BROOMALL.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Collector Smythe? A.—I am, sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—I do not know how long; can't tell exactly.

Q.—Some years? A.—Only by report, you know.

Q.—How long have you known him personally? A.—Only since he occupied this position, though I think it was introduced to him at some political meeting before he was appointed Collector; I think Richard B. Connolly introduced me to him.

Q.—Have you known him intimately since he has been in his present position? A.—No, Sir; don't know much about him.

Q.—Do you know anything of an agreement between him and Messrs. Miller & Conger? A.—No, Sir; don't know anything about him.

Q.—Heard him say anything about it? A.—Never a word.

Q.—Not by Miller & Conger? A.—Have heard Miller say something, but nothing in particular.

Q.—Did you, during the negotiations with Messrs. Miller & Conger, offer to give to the Collector more money for the general order business than they were giving? A.—Not to the Collector.

Q.—Did you make such an offer to anybody? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why did you say "Not to the Collector?" A.—Because you put "the Collector" in there yourself; I heard you.

Q.—You made no such offer to anybody? A.—No, Sir, never; I may have said casually that I would give that to anybody; but I was mad then, because somebody else had got it away from me; I think I said I would give $40,000 for it; would not swear now positively.

Q.—Did you know that was what they were to give? A.—Don't know it; heard the rumor.

Q.—Did you not say that you would give more? A.—Don't know whether I said it or not.

Q.—Did you not say that in the presence of the Collector? A.—I don't think I remember of.

Q.—Did you and he have any conversation at any time about the general order business? A.—Yes, several times; a dozen times.

Q.—I call your attention, then, to the first time that you conversed with him about this matter; what took place? what did he say, and what did you say? A.—Can't remember anything about it.

Q.—Where was that first interview? Can you tell that? A.—Don't remember.

Q.—Can you remember the place of any interview you had with Mr. Smythe? A.—I have met Mr. Smythe a great many times at the Custom-house; sometimes I could see him there, and sometimes I could not.

Q.—Can you fix your attention on any particular interview with Mr. Smythe in which this general order business came up in conversation? A.—No; can't remember; don't know anything about it; there has been so much said about it; so many lies told one way and another that they have made me almost crazy; I don't think you can believe anything about it.

Q.—State whether you had that general order business at any time? A.—Oh, yes, I did.

Q.—When begun and when ended? A.—Can't tell; think about the 1st of August it begun and ended on the 1st of December; don't exactly know; got a notice from Mr. Smythe that the general order business had been transferred to other parties; but they kept sending to me and are sending to me yet.

Q.—State with whom the negotiation was made? A.—Don't know anything about it.

Q.—By whom you had the general order business? A.—No negotiation about it.

Q.—How did you get the general order business? A.—Well, I went into the Custom-house accidentally one day; I think Mr. Smythe was there alone; I had just come down from Vermont; had been up there; thought nothing about it; didn't care anything about it; it was worth nothing to anybody; went in there, don't know what for, and Collector Smythe says to me: "Mr. Johnson, you have been in the general order business longer than anybody in this town; you keep things correct and know a good deal about it," or something of the kind; can't, pretend to say the words—" I wish you to take this general order business off my hands; I want somebody to make it satisfactory to the merchants and reduce the prices. They bother me to death about it; you will do me a favor to do it;" I can't remember a word I said about it; this is the substance of the interview and all of it.

Q.—When was this interview? A.—In July.

Q.—How long after the negotiations with Miller & Co. fell through? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was anything said between the Collector and you on that occasion about what this business was worth? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Was nothing said about your giving anything to the Collector or anybody else for it? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—When you had the general order business did you let particular parts of it to particular individuals? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Into how many districts did you divide it? A.—Four.

Q.—To whom did you let out those districts—name the persons? A.—Atkins, Edwards & Co., E. N. Lawrence, Miller & Conger, E. C. Johnson & Co.—that is, myself and Mr. Kimberly, no more.

Q.—State upon what terms you let out these districts? A.—Thirty-five per cent. of the storage, saying nothing about the cartage, labor nor anything of that kind.

Q.—To whom was that thirty-five per cent. paid? A.—To me.

Q.—State how much you received from Messrs. Miller & Conger. A.—Don't know anything about it.

Q.—Well, then, estimate it. A.—Well, it might have been from $500 to $800.

Q.—Well, how much from the other parties, naming them? A.—Well, I guess I got from Lawrence about $200.

Q.—Edwards, Atkins & Co.? A.—$2,000 or $2,400.

Q.—Was it not $3,145? A.—Can't tell; might have been; wouldn't swear to it.

Q.—How much did you receive from E. C. Johnson & Co.? A.—About $800 or $900.

Q.—What did you do with this money? A.—Put it in the bag to meet my expenses out of it.

Q.—Did you give part of it to anybody else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you receive that for your own use altogether? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is there anybody else who has received or is to receive any part of that money or any consideration? A.—There is no agreement or understanding of that kind; nobody will receive is without they sue me for it and get it by law.

Q.—Can you tell why the Collector gave to you a business for nothing, for which he was offered $40,000 by you? A.—Oh! you don't know anything about that.

Q.—Do you know? A.—No, I don't know anything about it; how can I know? I can't tell; that's very singular; how do I know anything about any such thing? I think he was cross at the time; if you want me to tell you what I think, I will tell you; he is a nervous kind of man; was cross as thunder, and wanted to put that thing into my hands for a few months, until he could regulate it some other way; that is all I know about it.

Q.—Have you ever given the Collector any money since he has been in this office?

A.—No sir; not a cent.

Q.—No check? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Draft? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Note? A.—No, sir

Q. Ever given body else, connected with Mr. Thompson, money? A.—Not given to anybody.

Q.—I ask you again: You said that you would give more than Miller & Conger? A.—No, I did not say that; I said "perhaps" I had said so; don't know whether I did or not.

Q.—Do you not know that you have said that? A.—I do not remember if I have; I have said a thousand things about it that I do not remember anything about; I presume I have, but I would not swear to it.

Q.—How long after you presume you had said that was it that the Collector gave you the business? A.—Don't remember.

Q.—Month? A.—Could not say.

Q.—Week? A.—Cannot say; I went away to Vermont, and don't know what took place.

Q.—Was it next day? A.—Don't remember whether or not.

Q.—What induced the Collector to give you this business for nothing, for which you are willing to pay $40,000. A.—Don't know anything about it.

Q.—Do you say on your oath that the Collector gave you this business for nothing? A.—Don't know whether he did or not; never paid him anything; never was to be asked to pay him anything, and there never was an understanding to pay him anything—do you understand that?

Q.—Pay anybody else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you say that he gave you this business for nothing? A.—I mean to say that I don't know anything he ever gave it to me for.

Q.—Do you refuse to say on your oath that the Collector gave you this business for nothing? A.—As far as I know, he did.

Q.—During the time that you had this business under the Collector did you have any interviews with George F. Thompson? A.—I saw him a number of times.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him in relation to the general order business? A.—I presume I did; I don't know.

Q.—Had George F. Thompson any interest whatever in the general order business until you had it? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Had he had any would you have known it? A.—I do not know anything about that.

Q.—Had he any interest whatever in your contract? A.—I had no contract.

Q.—Not in your arrangement with the Collector? A.—I had no particular arrangement with the Collector; he simply gave it to me.

Q.—Had Mr. Thompson any interest in that business. A.—Not that know of.

Q.—Did you pay him any money? A.—Never.

Q.—Are you to pay him anything? A.—Nothing; never under any obligation, either moral, political, social, or in any other way.

Q.—Did you ever talk with him about giving him money or any other property? A.—Not that I remember of.

Q.—Do you want the Committee to believe that Collector Smythe gave you this business for nothing for which you were willing to give $40,000? A.—I don't know what you want to believe; I don't care what you believe.

Q.—You say that is true on your oath; that he gave you the business for nothing; that you are willing to give $40,000 for? A.—Do not; don't say any such thing; I offered him no inducement; somebody else might have induced him; but I know nothing about it.

Q.—Were you an applicant for the business while Messrs. Miller & Conger were negotiating? A.—Don't know; think likely as not I was.

Q.—Can you state whether you was or not? A.—Don't know any particular shape I put the application in; did not make it direct.

Q.—To whom did you make the application? A.—I do not know.

Q.—You do know, A.—I say I do not know; now, you and I come in conflict; I swear to it.

Q.—You say you did not make any application directly to Mr. Smythe? A.—I did not say that; I said I did not know whether I did or not.

Q.—How did you make the application if you did not make it direct? A.—I don't know anything about it; I don't, certain.

Q.—You did not make it direct to Mr. Smythe? A.—What time are you speaking of?

Q.—During the time you learned that Messrs. Miller & Conger were negotiating? A.—Not that I know of; I don't remember of making any application at that time.

Q.—Did you ever make any application indirectly to the Collector for the business? A.—I don't recollect that I ever did; I talked to a great many people about it; some influential men interceded for me; I talked with Wm. M. Evarts; he said he would get it for me.

Q.—Did you offer him any inducements? A.—No; he has been my lawyer for twenty years; I did not think it necessary.

Q.—Do you suppose he would have accepted it? A.—I presume he would as likely as you would receive the 36 per cent. for nothing.

Q.—State what services you rendered, if any, of any kind to the Custom-house or the Government for this 35 per cent. which you received clear? A.—I can state nothing.

Q.—Did you render any services or do anything? A.—I was joint partner with these men—with Miller & Conger, with Edwards, Atkins & Co., with the Bixbys, with Henry C. Bowen; Bowen ran the *Independent*; he got 30 per cent. of me; he got the contract when Barney was Collector.

Q.—Do you know whether they rendered any services? A.—I do not know.

Q.—What did you do for Edwards, Atkins & Co.? A.—I instructed them about the business; I told them what to do; something turned up every day or two that went wrong, and I would go and investigate it; attended to them in the Custom-house; it took me the whole time.

Q.—You have answered that you have paid and are to pay nothing to Mr. Thompson? A.—Yes, Sir; and to nobody else.

Q.—Has Thompson an office in your store on Bridge-street? A.—No, I don't think he has; he comes there once in a while; he asked me if he could have a desk there; I told him yes.

Q.—Is he a clerk in your employ? A.—Oh, no.

Q.—Would Mr. Lane, your partner, be likely to know it if he was? A.—I think not.

Q.—Would Mr. Lane be likely to know it if he receives it from you? A.—He would.

Q.—You say he does not? A.—Never to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you offer to sell to Messrs. Humphrey & Co. any portion of the general order business? A.—No; don't know Humphrey; never saw him.

Q.—Did you the firm of which Mr. Bixby is a member? A.—I was introduced to Mr. Bixby one day, and I says to him: "I would like a little of this general order business, and you have got a good deal of it, and Frank Squier has some of it; can you fix this up?" Bixby said he would not give anything for it, and would not have anything to do with it, and off he went; that is about all the conversation I had with Mr. Bixby.

Q.—What did Mr. Squier say? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Where was that? A.—Well; I don't know.

Q.—How long before you got into business? A.—It was before I got the business; I don't know how long.

Q.—Did you in any of your interviews with these gentlemen speak about how much you would give for the business? A.—They say "you have offered forty or fifty thousand dollars for the business and you are a fool," or something of the kind; I do not know whether I said it or not; I perhaps said something of the kind.

Q.—You did not deny it? A.—I never offered anything to the Collector; never offered anything to anybody.

Q.—Did you deny it when they made the assertion? A.—I do not know whether I did or not.

Q.—Did you not deny them, or either of them, or any person connected with them, or any other person, that you and the Collector, or either of you, had got the general order business fixed up so that no d—d Congressional Investigating Committee could find out anything about it, or words to that effect? A.—Not that I remember of; no, never.

Q.—Did you ever hear any conversation alluding to that? A.—Nothing of that kind.

Q.—Did you inform any of them that if they bought the general order business and paid the price asked that they could charge anything they chose and the Collector would sustain them, or words to that effect? A.—Never that I remember of.

Q.—Did you ever converse with anybody upon the subject? A.—I have never had intercourse with with those men; they are beneath contempt in my opinion; I never had but one interview with the Bixbys, except to pass the time of day.

Q.—When they declined to negotiate it, do you remember the ground they put it on? A.—I do not.

Q.—Was it because it would lead to a violation of the law? A.—I don't recollect it; if it was they had violated the law for ten years.

Q.—Do you say on your oath that you have had no understanding of any kind with Collector Smythe or with Mr. Thompson by which they have been or expected to be pecuniarily benefited by this business? A.—I have sworn to that question before, and I have answered invariably that I had no kind of encouragement or understanding with anybody in any shape whatever.

Q.—Have you loaned money to to the Collector or counsel within six months? A.—No, sir.

Q.—To anybody connected with the Custom-house? A.—Not that I am aware of; there are Inspectors and all sorts of things come in sometimes and borrow $15 or $20; I consider it as a gift; never expect to get it back; Thompson or the Collector never has; other men may have; I would let them have the money, perhaps, and then tell them to go off and never come to me again, or something of that kind, and would never think again about it.

Q.—Have you ever loaned to Mr. Smythe or to Mr. Thompson any check or anything else of value, or given or proposed to them anything? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you pay to any person connected with the Revenue Department any sum because of the transfer of the goods from the Appraiser's stores to your warehouse on Bridge-street? A.—Never, that I remember of.

Q.—Did you loan to anybody to Daniel Jackson any money? A.—I think he owes me $50; I don't know.

Q.—Have you given it to him or loaned it to him while letting out the general order business? A.—I cannot tell when; he asked me for $50 and I loaned it to him; it was in the name of a loan; I never expected to give it.

Q.—State whether in reality it was a gift? A.—I know it was not; I thought he would pay me, but I shall never ask him for it; I suppose I have got $25,000 out that way; I am a good natured fellow; if I had kept my money I would have been rich.

Q.—Were you a candidate for office in this City? A.—Yes, Sir; member of Assembly.

Q.—Were you elected? A.—No, Sir; I was a candidate for School Officer, too, and was elected in a Democratic district.

Q.—Did you contribute funds to the recent election in New-York? A.—I presume I spent two or three thousand dollars in the November election in New-York; can't recollect; know how much; I spent my money freely among the boys.

Q.—To whom did you give the last sum named? A.—Well, I spent it round among the bar-rooms, to tell the truth.

Q.—To be used for political purposes? A.—Yes; would give out $5 at a time; a man would come to me and say, "I can carry a certain district for you;" I would give him $10 or $15.

Q.—Do you mean you contributed that for electing Fenton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Horace B. Claffin? A.—Yes, some; not much I don't.

Q.—Did you at any time say to him that you were to pay to Smythe or to anybody else any money or value of any kind, for or connected with the general order business? A.—Not that I remember of.

Q.—Would you have told him that if it had not been true? A.—No.

Q.—You have said that that is not true? A.—I did not say anything about it; I do not know anything about it.

Q.—Were you or were you not to pay, loan or to give to Mr. Smythe or to any other person, any sum or value of any kind for or connected with the general order business? A.—I do not understand the question.

Q.—You have said you were not to pay, loan or give to Mr. Smythe or to any person any sum or value of any kind for or connected with the general order business? A.—Yes, I said that.

Q.—You say you do not know whether you told Mr. Claflin whether you had or not? A.—I do not recollect any such conversation.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. CLAFLIN about paying or giving anything for the general order business? A.—I do not recollect that I ever did.

Q.—In the interview which you have spoken of as having with Mr. Bixby, who was present? A.—His brother; he introduced me to him.

Q.—Did you propose to them that they should take the business on the North River? A.—I do not know whether I did or not.

Q.—Did you propose they should take any part in the general order business and pay for it? A.—I do not know; I did not have it then.

Q.—Did you tell them that you had "knocked the Miller & Conger arrangement into a cocked hat?" A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Did you tell them that Miller & Conger had bought the business for $40,000, and that you had gone to Mr. Smythe and offered him $50,000, or any other sum? A.—I told them so; it was not so, for I never did; but I do not recollect telling them so.

Q.—Did you not tell them that after making that offer you went out of town and knew when to come back? A.—I don't recollect any such thing.

Q.—Did you say anything to them about Thompson? A.—Not that I remember of.

Q.—Did you not tell them that they could charge the merchants as they pleased? and that you would take the responsibility of seeing their bills through? A.—I don't believe I ever did; I believe it is a lie if they said so.

Q.—In all your interviews with Mr. Smythe or Mr. Thompson, was the name of Senator Patterson or of Senator Doolittle introduced? A.—Never, that I recollect of.

Q.—Do you know George F. Thompson? A.—Yes; I know him, I think; I know a man they call Thompson—George Thompson; don't know whether there is an F. in his name.

Q.—Do you swear whether you do or not? A.—I will swear I think I do.

Q.—Do you know whether you do or not? A.—I do not know whether there is an F. in his name or not; I know a man they call George Thompson; can't tell you anything about him; I never knew him until the general order business came up; don't know who introduced him, or if he introduced himself.

TESTIMONY OF SURVEYOR WAKEMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

Abram Wakeman sworn and examined: Q.—What is your position? A.—I am Surveyor of the Port of New-York.

Q.—How long have you been Surveyor? A.—I think it was in September, 1864, I was appointed.

Q.—Have you ever had any conversation with the present Collector, Mr. Smythe, as to the General Order business? A.—I think not.

Q.—Has he ever said to you, at any time, that he had disposed of it or sold it; and if so, to whom? A.—I think I never had any conversation with the Collector upon the subject of the General Order business.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mr. Smythe say he had sold the General Order business or the cartage business, or words of like import? A.—I had a conversation with Mr. Smythe sometime I think last Summer, and this cartage business came up; I will state that conversation as near as I can, not undertaking to give the exact language of either himself or myself: I called at his office and had a conversation with him on some official matters, after which, as near as I can remember now, he said: "I am about selling out this transfer cartage business; what do you think of it?" I hesitated before I made any reply, and then said: "Do you say selling it, Mr. Collector?" He replied "Yes." I remarked, or made the inquiry, "Is there any law that authorizes a sale of this interest?" He replied that he understood that was the usage and practice; I replied I knew of no such law, and continuing, said: "Let me confidentially say to you, Mr. Collector, that I think the disposition of any such interest as that, if not in direct contravention of law, seems to me to be imprudent and unwise." He then asked me "how are we to pay these political requisitions that are made upon us from time to time?" I said I knew no other way except to pay them out of our own pockets; he then said he understood that had been the source from which such funds had been received; I replied that it was not so to my knowledge; I then remarked to him in general terms, "Mr. Collector, let me say to you in confidence, and as a friend, that such a sale, in my judgement, would be unwise; and allow me to say to you, if you receive one dollar from that source, or allow it to be received, I am afraid it will end in trouble;" I remember I used these words—"It will bring around your head a hornet's nest;" I also pressed upon him its inexpediency, on the ground that it would practically place that branch of the service out of his control; I said it needed reform, but that was not the way to reform it; I told him the general order business, and said that much good could be done there, and that if properly investigated I thought 30 per cent. could be saved in the rates of storage; that when the late Mr. King was Collector I examined the subject, and found the rates could be largely reduced; I remarked that the overhauling of this department, and the lowering of these rates would be one of the most popular measures which he could inaugurate; he said he would look into the whole matter, and that, I think, terminated the conversation; I have no recollection of having spoken to him upon the subject from that time to this.

Q.—Had you ever a conversation with Mr. Embree on the subject. A.—Never.

Q.—Or with Mr. Brown, the Collector's private Secretary? A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—Did Mr. Smythe in the course of this conversation to which you have referred, say that he was in treaties for a sale of it, or had made a proposition to sell it for a specific sum, that you objected to the sale, or anything of that kind? A.—I think that idea was introduced in the course of conversation, but I have not clear recollection of the language used; now, it occurs to me that he said a fund could be thus raised for political purposes, and that he could receive it and pay it out so long as none of it remained in his hands; I said no matter how innocent it might appear to him, yet it was a proceeding I or could recommend him not to adopt.

Q.—You don't know the course he did take? A.—No. He never spoke to me on the subject from that time to this to my knowledge.

Q.—Has it come to your knowledge that the Collector has given orders requesting that the Inspectors of Customs should pass the baggage of passengers from foreign ports without the examination required by law; and if so, state what you know of the matter? A.—Collectors are very often solicited by their friends to facilitate the landing of passengers' baggage; and it has been a common practice for persons acquainted with the Collector to request the same orders to be given to the Inspectors or my deputy. Shortly after Mr. Smythe came into office one or two notes were sent to me; one of them was a direction to pass some person's baggage; I instantly went to the Collector and said to him, that the form of the note was such that it would contravene the regulations of the department as well as the law; and I said, I suppose you did not intend making an order in opposition to the regulations; he said, certainly not, he only wanted me to extend such facilities as the law allowed; I remarked it would be well to put it in some such form as this, "To extend such facilities to the passengers as the law and the regulations would warrant;" subsequently to that he sent notes frequently to my deputy or some of my subordinates, but what the contents were I cannot say, but I presume they were in accordance with my suggestions; on several occasions, when I visited the piers in the discharge of my duties, I found baggage passed in a manner that did not meet my approbation; on inquiry I would be informed that it was done under an order or request from the Collector; but I directed in these cases that the examination should be made as the law required; on one occasion, on the arrival of the French steamer, I remember going on the dock and saw a large quantity of baggage being passed; on making inquiry I was told the baggage belonged to a gentleman who had an order from the Collector to pass it without delay; I then asked Mr. Van Boskirck, and he said it was done by the direction of the Collector.

Q.—This direction then would mean without examination? A.—In that case that was the construction put upon it; these were the only two cases brought directly to my knowledge; I positively prohibited my officers passing baggage without proper examination, and I insisted that every man's baggage should be treated alike—that is, opened and examined—and that the provisions of the law should be carried out; it is a matter which has given me much annoyance and trouble.

Q.—Is the force of your department limited by law? A.—The number of Inspectors I have understood to be limited; but under a recent order those that were called special aids have been sworn in as Inspectors; but I don't know under what law it is done.

Q.—Are any of these supernumeraries? A.—None of them.

Q.—Are there any persons on the pay roll who are rendering merely nominal service? A.—Not to my knowledge; there is a difference in the extent of the labor devolving upon some of the positions; for instance, we assign persons to districts where at sometimes there is very busy, and at others they have not so much to do; I am opposed to sinecures, and there are none in my department.

Q.—Was there not a man named Bevins appointed, and was it not understood he was to do no duty or anything else but to draw his pay? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Bevins was Inspector, and Mr. Draper turned him out; he was out for a long time, and his friends urged me to appoint him in the Detention room; I said I would appoint him on the express understanding that he would do his duty; I believe he was appointed and remained in some few months, and did his duty to a certain extent, but not to my satisfaction, so I told him he must leave, and I have not seen him since.

Q.—How long ago is that? A.—About a year and a half ago.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1867.

Abram Wakeman recalled and examined

BY THE CHAIRMAN.

Q.—Have there been a good many changes or removals among the attaches or employes of your department of the Custom-house? A.—In my department we have had very few removals, and only for cause.

Q.—Why was Timothy C. Dwight removed? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Who was he removed by? A.—By the Secretary of the Treasury, I suppose.

Q.—In regard to changes among the Inspectors? A.—The fact is that the list, numbering two hundred a large number of changes have been made must necessarily affect the system, as experience is a very great requisite, and to change experienced and put in their places inexperienced men must necessarily derange the service more or less.

Q.—Have you any additional suggestions to give the Committee in regard to Mr. Bevins? A.—I find that Mr. Bevins was appointed an Inspector under Mr. Barney Oct. 1, 1862, and was removed on Dec. 26, 1864, by Mr. Draper; during the time I was in office he was assigned to a district in connection with another officer, and his duties were thoroughly performed as I should desire; the duties of district officers are more or less occasional, and he was removed, as I remarked, by Mr. Draper, but was appointed in my department April 6, 1865, after a long application; the reason he was not earlier appointed was that I feared he would not be able to give the attention to the duties that I required; upon the express terms that he would perform his duties according to the regulations of the department, I appointed him, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury; he continued after that to do more or less duty until finally his duties not being performed as to my satisfaction, and I suppose I must say for him to come to my office, and I said to him that the duties of the position were not properly fulfilled, and that he should either resign or perform his duties according to the regulations; Hon. Wm. A. Darling was present at that interview; Bevins turned to Mr. Darling and said that it was rather hard that he was refused to do duty, but he then not do it in the manner I required; Mr. Darling said to him the Surveyor is bound to have the duties of his office properly performed, and it you cannot do your duty properly you should resign; he said "boss if you say so, I will resign;" Mr. Darling said "you had better;" I said "you must choose which you will do," and he said "I will resign;" that was in August, 1865, and since then he has had no connection with my department.

MILITARY GOVERNMENTS BILL.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

He Returns the Bill to Provide More Efficient Government for the Rebel States Without His Signature.

To the House of Representatives:

I have examined the bill "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States" with the care and anxiety which its transcendent importance is calculated to awaken. I am unable to give it my assent, for reasons so grave that I hope a statement of them may have some influence on the minds of the patriotic and enlightened men with whom the decision must ultimately rest.

The bill places all the people of the ten States therein named under the absolute domination of military rules, and the preamble undertakes to give the reasons upon which it is justified.

It declares that there exists in those States no legal Governments, and no adequate protection for life or property, and asserts the necessity of enforcing peace and good order within their limits. Is this true as a matter of fact? It is not denied that the States in question have each of them an actual Government, with all the powers—executive, judicial and legislative—which properly belong to a free State. They are organized like the other States of the Union, and like them they make, administer and execute the laws which concern their domestic affairs. An existing *de facto* Government, exercising such functions as these, is itself the law of the State upon all matters within its jurisdiction. To pronounce the supreme law making power of an established State illegal, is to say that law itself is unlawful. The provisions which these Governments have made for the preservation of order, the suppression of crime, and the redress of private injuries, are in substance and principle the same as those which prevail in the Northern States and in other civilized countries. They certainly have not succeeded in preventing the commission of all crime, nor has this been accomplished anywhere in the world. There as well as elsewhere offenders sometimes escape for want of vigorous prosecution, and occasionally perhaps by the inefficiency of Courts or the prejudice of jurors. It is undoubtedly true that these evils have been much increased and exaggerated, North and South, by the demoralizing influences of civil war, and by the rancorous passions which the contest has engendered; but that these people are maintaining local Governments for themselves which habitually defeat the object of all government and render their own lives and property insecure, is in itself utterly improbable, and the averment of the bill to that effect is not supported by any evidence which has come to my knowledge. All the information I have on the subject convinces me that the masses of the Southern people and those who control their public acts, while they entertain diverse opinions on questions of Federal policy, are completely united in the effort to reorganize their society on the basis of peace, and to restore their mutual prosperity as rapidly and as completely as their circumstances will permit. The bill, however, would seem to show upon its face that the establishment of peace and good order is not its real object.

The fifth section declares that the preceding sections shall cease to operate in any State where certain events shall have happened. These events are: first, the selection of delegates to a State Convention, by an election at which negroes shall be allowed to vote; second, the formation of a State Constitution by the convention so chosen; toird, the insertion into the State Constitution of a provision which will secure the right of voting at all elections to negroes and to such white men as may not be disfranchised for rebellion or felony; fourth, the submission of the Constitution for ratification to negroes and white men not disfranchised and its actual ratification by their vote; fifth, the submission of the State Constitution to Congress for examination and approval; sixth, the adoption of a constitutional amendment to the Federal Constitution by a vote of the Legislature elected under the new Constitution; seventh, the adoption of said amendment by a sufficient number of other States to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States. All these conditions must be fulfilled before the people of any of these States can be relieved from the bondage of military domination; but when they are fulfilled them immediately the pains and penalties of the bill are to cease, no matter whether there be peace and order or not, and without any reference to the security of life and property. The excuse given for the bill in the preamble is admitted by the bill itself not to be real. The military rule which it establishes is plainly to be used not for any purpose of order or for the prevention of crime, but solely as a means of coercing the people into the adoption of principles and measures to which it is known that they are opposed, and upon which they have an undeniable right to exercise their own judgment.

I submit to Congress whether this measure is not, in its whole character, scope and object, without precedent and without authority in our history. In substance it establishes military domination, and utterly destructive to those great principles of liberty and humanity, for which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic shed so much blood and expended so much treasure.

The ten States named in the bill are divided into five districts, for each district an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier-General, is to be appointed to rule over the people, and he is to be supported with an efficient military force to enable him to perform his duties and enforce his authority. Those duties and that authority, as defined by the third section of the bill, are to protect all persons in their rights of person and property; to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace or criminals. The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the people of each district is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to take the place of all law. The law of the States is now the only rule applicable to the subjects placed under his control, and that is completely displaced by the clause which declares all interference of the State authority to be null and void. He alone is permitted to determine what are the rights of person or property, and he may protect them in such way as in his discretion may seem proper. It places at his free disposal all the lands and goods in his district, and he may distribute them, without let or hindrance, to whom he pleases. Being bound by no State law, and there being no other law to regulate the subject, he may make a criminal code of his own, and he can make it as bloody as any recorded in history, or he can reserve the privilege of acting upon the impulse of his private passions in each case that arises. He is bound by no rules of evidence; there is indeed no provision by which he is authorized or required to take evidence at all. Everything is a crime which he pronounces to be such, and all persons are condemned whom he pronounces to be guilty. He is not bound to make any report, or keep any record of his proceedings. He may arrest his victims wherever he finds them, without warrant, accusation or proof of probable cause. If he gives them a trial before he inflicts the punishment, he gives it of his grace and mercy, not because he is commanded so to do. To a casual reader of the bill it might seem that some kind of trial was secured by it to persons accused of crime, but such is not the case. The officer may allow local civil tribunals to try offenders, but of course this does not require that he shall do so.

If any State or Federal Court presume to exercise its legal jurisdiction by the trial of a malefactor, without his special permission, he can break it up, and punish the Judges and Jurors as being themselves malefactors. He can save his friends from justice, and despoil his enemies contrary to justice. It is also provided that he shall have power to organize Military Commissions or tribunals, but this power he is not commanded to exercise. The power is permissive, and is to be used only when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders. Even if the sentence of a Commission were made a prerequisite to the punishment of a party, it would be scarcely the slightest check upon the officer, who has authority to organize it as he pleases, prescribe its mode of proceeding, appoint its members from among his own subordinates, and revise all its decisions. Instead of *mitigating* the harshness of his single rules, such a tribunal would be used much more, probably, to divide the responsibility of making it more cruel and unjust.

Several provisions dictated by the humanity of Congress have been inserted in the bill, apparently to restrain the power of the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, with a cast embracing John K. Mortimore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA, and NINE POINTS OF THE LAW. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, Mrs. Smylie and members of the company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Ms. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE. THE FAIRY CIRCLE and IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, TIMOUR THE TARTAR, THE RIVAL CHIEFTAIN and other pieces. Characters by G. L. Fox, W. H. Whalley, Miss Fanny Herring and C. K. Fox.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Magnificent Horse Comedy, EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE, SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank. THE BLACK CROOK, PALACE OF DEW-DROPS and THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT RACE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FAREWELL CONCERT OF SIGNOR LOTTI.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, SEVERINI & PEASE'S FOURTH MORNING CONCERT.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY.
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, now on exhibition, Rothermel's great historical painting, THE REPUBLICAN COURT IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MESSIAH.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PEAK FAMILIES—Vocalists, Harpists, Violinist and Swiss Bell-ringers.

Congress Yesterday.

After sitting until 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, both Houses met again last evening, and disposed of the most of the important bills on their tables.

The most interesting feature for this City was the report on the alleged frauds in the New-York Custom-house. This document we print entire, adding to it other most important parts of the evidence taken, including the testimony of Collector SMYTHE, Surveyor WAKEMAN and others.

We also print on the third page the veto of the Military Government Bill, which was repassed on Saturday.

Both Houses will meet this morning and speedily finish their work.

The President and the Reconstruction Bill.

There is much in the Veto Message on the Reconstruction Bill which it is not easy to gainsay. The constitutional obstacles which present themselves at the outset of the discussion are stated clearly and impressively, if not convincingly. The extraordinary assumption of power by Congress which lies at the root of the measure—the despotic character of the military government which it sets up—the onerous conditions which are imposed upon the work of reconstruction—the disabilities that are to be enforced in all preliminary proceedings—and the shock that must follow the transfer of political power from whites to blacks—are points on which the President dwells with plausibility and a certain force. He does not exaggerate when he alleges that the plan is pregnant with practical as well as constitutional difficulties; that it conflicts with many cherished ideas of republican government, and that, after all, it fails to insure reconstruction, immediate or remote, on the basis indicated.

And yet, as emanating from President JOHNSON, the argument does not carry conviction. Abstractly, and considered without reference to antecedent action, it is unquestionably strong. Practically, in view of the President's own action, it amounts to comparatively little. These Southern Governments, which for the purposes of his argument are assumed to be constitutional, regular and effective, are but the work of his hands, leaving no inherent vitality and resting upon no conceded right. Congress simply undoes what he has done, repudiates his claim to dictate terms of reorganization, and restores things to the relation in which the exercise of his authority commenced. The Southern people may fairly complain that Congress has deferred its interference until now—that after apparently acquiescing in the results of the President's proceedings, it now annuls them, and imposes totally different conditions. With much appearance of justice, they may object to the measure as at variance with the Constitution and with sound policy—as harsh, tyrannical, and full of difficulty and peril. But President JOHNSON is estopped by his own words and deeds. Whatever the South may say on the subject, he argues a case which his acts have decided against him. The power exercised by Congress in the premises is identical with the power he exercised on the close of the rebellion. So far as he is concerned, the question at issue relates rather to the agency exercising authority than to the authority itself. And upon this point the people have pronounced a decision from which there is no appeal. They have decided that the final solution of the reconstruction problem belongs to Congress, not to the President; and nothing can be gained by a controversy of which this is the essential part.

For the same reason, that other argument which is predicated on the condition of Southern society, really is a matter of opinion, not of logic. The President assumes as a fact that law and order prevail throughout the South, that justice is impartially administered, that the freedmen and loyal white men are adequately protected; and that there is no reason for finding fault with the operation of existing civil authority. Congress assumes exactly the opposite of all this, with this important difference—that its estimate of the position is fortified by the testimony of Generals commanding Southern districts, whose competency to judge cannot be denied, and whose standing precludes the imputation of partisanship. The States represented in Congress hold that interference is necessary to secure the more complete maintenance of law and order, the more thorough protection of the loyal population, and the application of political equality and justice; as against their legislative action, of what avail is the contrary hypothesis?

Except for the purpose of vindicating his consistency and showing how tenaciously he clings to his interpretation of law and duty, the President might have spared himself the reproduction of his plea for the immediate and unconstitutional admission of loyal members from the South. In the connection in which the plea appears it reads marvelously like irony, for not even the President could hope that Congress would now reverse its method and tacitly substitute that which most of us have for months considered dead and buried.

The whole message conveys the idea of great earnestness on the part of its author. We should have been glad had it been confined to an exhibit of his own views, instead of expanding into a general arraignment of the authority and policy of Congress. We had hoped, too, that the President would deem it compatible with his duty to qualify his rejection of the measure with a frank, conciliatory acceptance of the situation as he must have known it would be, notwithstanding his veto. Of the integrity of his motives we have no doubt. But since it is plain that the only road to the reconstruction of the Union is that which Congress marks out and controls, no good can result from a denial of its right or from resistance to its policy.

The measure is now law, made so over the veto by majorities so large that the South can hope for nothing from the contingencies of party warfare. We trust that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's information is correct, and that it is the purpose of the Southern States to organize under this law. Thus, and thus only, may they escape the severity, the irritation, and the dangers of the military government which will meanwhile dominate over them.

The Tenure of Office Bill.

The bill regulating the tenure of civil officers appointed with the consent of the Senate, has become law over the President's veto.

By this measure the appointing power of the Executive is greatly circumscribed. It deprives him of the power of removing civil officers whose appointments come before the Senate for confirmation; or rather limits the exercise of the power to cases in which the Senate concur. And in this provision the Cabinet advisers of the President are included.

It has been supposed that the veto would hinge upon this particular application of the principle, as an infraction of a privilege always accorded to the Executive by reason of the confidential relations in which the Cabinet officers stand. But the message takes exception to the whole scope of the bill, as an invasion of the power of removal which by the usage of the Government has been vested exclusively in the President. It is admitted, however, that though this usage has been sustained by STORY and KENT and other eminent interpreters of the Constitution, its validity has always virtually rested upon the decision of Congress, speaking through majorities, and has as constantly been disputed by statesmen of admitted weight. A Constitution which one majority affirmed may, then, be reversed by another majority without wrong; and this is what the expiring Congress has done.

So far as it imparts a certain permanence to qualified occupants of civil offices, the bill effects a desirable reform. A more satisfactory measure would be that of Mr. JENCKES, which would leave the entire civil service of the country out of the slough of politics, and secure an amount of efficiency at present unattainable. But the step now taken is an advance, excepting only in its bearing upon the Cabinet; and in that respect it has the appearance of being aimed at Mr. JOHNSON. His Message would have been stronger in argument, though perhaps not more effective in Congress, had it applied solely to this point, instead of ranging over a wide ground, where, on his own showing, Congress has a right to legislate untrammelled by precedent or the dicta of commentators.

Amusements.

LOTTI'S CONCERT.—Signor LOTTI, one of the most conscientious artists we have with us, is about to go to Europe. To-night he gives a farewell concert, assisted by able and popular musicians, at Steinway Hall. We trust he will have a bumper.

"SAMSON" ORATORIO.—To-morrow night Mr. HARRISON will give the grand oratorio, "Samson," at Steinway Hall. The solo parts are intrusted to the thoroughly competent artists who so beautifully sang the *morceaux* in the "Messiah" last week. Mr. HARRISON's enterprise in putting these great works upon the stage in so large and perfect a manner entitles him to the gratitude and recognition of every lover of sacred music in the land.

The "Messiah" will be sung to-night in Brooklyn, precisely as it was given here with PAREPA, SIMPSON and THOMAS, the grand orchestra and the chorus of the Harmonic Society.

MARTHA in BROOKLYN; The people of Brooklyn are always in luck, and to-morrow night they continue their streak by enjoying the first performance of the operatic season. Miss KELLOGG, Mme. TESTA, BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI and MILLER will interpret the beauties of "Martha," and the house will greet their pets with the customary enthusiasm without the shadow of a doubt.

CHURCH CONCERT; Miss RILLA E. BRONSON, a very capable and striving young artist, will give a grand concert this evening at the New-England Congregational Church in Williamsburgh.

THE CHARITY BALL TO-NIGHT.—Charity is twice blessed, and a charity ball is a blessed illustration of the adage. We are jostled by poor devils every hour of the day, who are in trouble, hard up, can't make two ends meet, and go hungry often. To help such people is a duty, it should be a pleasure; and in order that there may be no question about the pleasure part of the business, the better-off citizens of New-York are invited to attend a ball this evening at the Academy, where they can dance charity till 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. A few tickets are unsold; it would be a shame if any were left. A list of managers several pages long is prepared and neatly printed on the tickets. Of any of the parties named, and of Mr. LEARY, the Chairman, tickets can be procured.

SEVERINI AND PEASE.—At 3 o'clock to-day these estimable artists will give another of the delightful *matinées* for which the Steinway Rooms are becoming noted.

Sailing of the Belgian.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, March 3.

The steamship *Belgian*, Capt. BROWN, sailed at 8 o'clock this morning for Liverpool.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Closing Hours of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

A Confusion of Conference Committees.

Saturday's Session Extended to Monday.

The Judiciary Committee Report Upon Impeachment.

Large Number of Confirmations and Rejections by the Senate.

Gen. Dix Confirmed as Minister to France.

Sunday Evening's Session and its Work.

Nearly All the Important Bills Disposed of.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 2—Midnight.

The last hours of the Thirty-ninth Congress wear on apace. But a few moments since business was so dull, and the aspect of affairs so stupid, that members bethought themselves of an early adjournment and their comfortable beds. Suggestions of adjournment were even audibly made, when the Speaker caught the word and informed the House that if such a motion was carried before morning, several important Appropriation bills must necessarily fail, as the entire clerical force of the Capitol was at work enrolling the bills, and that the enrollment of the Tax Bill alone would require twenty hours, and that unless the important bills were finished, so that they could be presented to the President before Sunday night, he would be obliged to sign them without reading them. So the House settles down into an easy, leisurely condition for an all-night session. Up to this hour the galleries have maintained their quota of spectators, but now they begin to thin out, and the black cloud which is *vis-a-vis* to the reporters' desks, begins to dispose itself for a nap and a night's free lodging. Three ladies are left, who seem determined to see it out with a woman's persistency. The members soon scatter in search of refreshments, correspondents follow their example, and it does not require much sagacity to discover sundry well-filled tables. There is a spread in the Post-office, another in the cloak-room, another in the document-room, while in the room of the Committee on Military Affairs a genial and wholesouled New-Yorker, whose name can be guessed if I say S. G. W., has provided a repast worthy of his generous heart. The disorder of coffee and luncheon on the desks of members is thereby avoided, good nature prevails and legislation drags its slow length along. The reporters' gallery keeps its ranks unusually full, and the smokers therein do what the Speaker has just reproved several members for doing, viz., smoke with impunity.

One and a half o'clock A. M.—I suppose by the calendar that it is Sunday; but by the Legislative calendar it is Saturday, and will be until high noon on Monday, when the Thirty-ninth will be no more. Some sensitive members are quietly discussing the propriety of legislation on the Sabbath day, and Rev. Mr. HENDERSON, who represents the whole State of Oregon, takes his hat and coat and retires, a martyr to his convictions. The Senate went into Executive Session at 11 P. M., and are there yet. Some glimmers of their action have come out when the doors have opened, and it is reported that COWAN has been spared the pain of a formal rejection, and been quietly laid on the table. SANFORD, to Belgium, is rejected, and DIX, to France, after a long contest, is confirmed. A large list of appointments yet remain for action.

Two A. M.—The House has been having a racy time for the past half hour on the Deficiency Bill, the last section being the bone of contention. It appropriates a round million to settle certain claims of the Choctaw Indians, and the charge of "rebel" is raised against them on all sides. The debate grows fierce, but the Choctaws are stricken out, and an Indian Agent on the floor evaporates. GILES HOTCHKISS, of New-York, for the nineteenth time, proposes his amendment to exempt beet and sugar machinery from duty, which he don't get in, but he does get the House into a snarl, and they have several hearty laughs at his expense.

Two-forty A. M.—WOODBRIDGE, from the Judiciary Committee, makes a report on the arrest of JOHN H. SURRATT, which brings the House to a strict attention for the first time since the reading of the veto message in the afternoon. The voluble Mr. LE BLOND objects, as usual, but the report is read, a brief colloquy ensues, and it is ordered to be printed. Mr. HULBURD follows with the New-York Custom-house report, which gets in smoothly, and is supposed to contain a great many racy things. The testimony does, if the report does not. Mr. JAS. F. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, at the hour of 2:45, A. M., presents the long-looked for impeachment report. It recites simply what has been heretofore printed in the TIMES; that much has been done, that the time has been too limited for thorough action, and that the developments thus far demand the continuance of the investigation which they earnestly recommend. A minority report by JACK ROGERS is submitted through Mr. ANCONA, in which he assents that the Committee has done its best, and failed to procure a particle of evidence that would be competent in a Justice's Court. Mr. ROGERS is not in his seat, and some members suggest that he is at work on another report, which is laughed at, as he is not largely in that business. Like Mr. LE BLOND, he bids farewell to the House on Monday. The reports are ordered printed.

Three-thirty A. M.—Mr. CONKLING, from the third Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation Bill, makes a report announcing a third disagreement, the Senate still insisting upon the point that the House has no right to fix the compensation of its own employes. By resolution the House insists that it has, and on this three conferences have split. After much debate the report is agreed to. The House refuses to recede from its position, and a fourth conference is ordered. From the temper of the House it looks very much as though this bill would be lost, which Mr. CONKLING says is not of much consequence, although it appropriates eleven millions.

Five A. M.—The House is getting weary. The sleepers in the gallery are two to each bench, and look like corpses on a battle-field. Strong coffee and strong other things have kept the House in good temper, and in fair business order; but daylight is streaking the horizon, and some sensitive gentlemen are nervous about being discovered here by the church-goers, so they talk about adjournment again. But the Speaker replies, that while he is profoundly sensible of the feelings which prompt the motions to adjourn, he deems it his duty to inform members what will be the effect of adjournment upon the public business. Its effect will be, he says, to cause the loss of several important bills. The motion to adjourn is withdrawn, and the business goes on. The fourth conference on the Legislative Bill is appointed, Messrs. POMEROY, ALLISON and LE BLOND.

Five forty-five A. M.—The Senate has come out of Executive Session, where it has been ever since 11 P. M. COWAN's nomination was laid on the table by 24 to 10. DIX was confirmed, and SANDFORD rejected. A host of others have also gone through the mill, and less than half have come out in shape to assume official mantles. The Senate takes up the Deficiency Bill just in from the House.

Six thirty A. M.—After half an hour spent in squeamish discussion as to whether this is really Sunday or not, it is resolved that when the House adjourns, it take a recess until this evening at 8 o'clock. A resolution to appropriate $25,000 for the relief of the colored poor of the District of Columbia, comes up from the Speaker's table, and Mr. HOTCHKISS makes a frantic effort to have it passed, but the Republicans are afraid of the political effect of using money in this way, and the freedmen having got the ballot, the bill is voted down. The fourth and last Conference on the Legislative Bill comes in and reports another disagreement; the Senate insists, and Mr. MORRILL makes an appeal to members against allowing such a bill to fail because a single amendment, which affects only the House itself, is disputed. He moves that the House recede, and demands the previous question. Tellers are appointed, and the House votes to recede by a large majority and the bill is passed.

Seven A. M.—The conference on the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation Bill report an agreement. The most important feature is the abolition of the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings; a civil engineer is to take his place, and the appointments of Capitol Police are hereafter to be made by the Sergeants-at-arms of the Senate and House. The report is agreed to.

Seven-fifteen A. M.—The sleepers in the gallery are waking up. One female spectator, out for an early walk, has just dropped into the eastern gallery, and looks with astonishment at the scene below. Movements to adjourn are still pending, but Mr. KASSON promises to have the Naval Appropriation Bill back in half an hour, and the House proceeds to business on the Speaker's table. Mr. ALLEY gets in a resolution, under suspension of the rules, to subject shoe-strings and shoe-lastings to the same duty as lastings in the piece or pattern. The House is in good humor, entertains the resolution, and gives Mr. POMEROY an opportunity to offer Mr. HOTCHKISS' everlasting beet-sugar amendment. Both are agreed to and passed. The confusion wears upon the Speaker, who reminds the House, in his kindly way, that it is the Sabbath, and that there are the gravest reasons for preserving decorum.

Seven and a half A. M.—Mr. HIGBY, of California, appeals to members to allow him to take up a land grant bill for the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad. He asks the courtesy because he has asked nothing before, and reminds members that his State will not be represented after to-morrow. Members object to such a bill being passed at this hour of the session, but the rules are suspended, and after half an hour of explanations and confused talk the bill is passed.

The Senate has been engaged for the past two hours on the same routine business as the House, but because of their long Executive session they are not as well up with their work, but matters are being pushed with much energy by that stern, irascible, and most thorough legislator, Senator FESSENDEN, and the Senators keep wide awake and lose none of their firmness or wily regard for their own interests in the frequent conferences with the House. They have beaten that body twice since noon on two important measures, viz.: the Loan Certificate and the Legislative Appropriation Bills.

Eight ten A. M.—Mr. KASSON, from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, reports an agreement, which is promptly ratified. This leaves only the Fortification Appropriation Bill in conference, and the Deficiency Bill yet unfinished in the Senate. There are several bills on the Speaker's table, but as the engrossing clerks cannot see daylight through their work for hours to come, the House at eight twenty A. M. gladly adjourns to indulge in breakfast, sermons and sleep. The attendance has been unusually large all night, and the order has been all that the most fastidious could desire. This evening, when the church-bells ring, Congress will resume its work, and the Journal will call it Saturday.

THE SUNDAY EVENING SESSION.

Notwithstanding a disagreeable sleet and snow-storm, the galleries of the House were crowded at an early hour to-night, the number of ladies being much larger than usual. Mr. STEVENS obtained the floor immediately after the Speaker had taken the chair, and made a personal explanation, in which he denounced the story of a conversation in which it was alleged that he participated and which was published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, as an outrageous lie. It will be remembered that the story referred to included a statement that Mr. STEVENS favored the impeachment of Gen. GRANT, and was leagued with ASHLEY, BUTLER and others for that purpose, which was denied in these dispatches at the time; but it seems that he has been troubled with many inquiries regarding the affair since then, and consequently embraced the first opportunity afforded him to officially denounce it as a base lie. More than an hour's time was wasted, after Mr. STEVENS had resumed his seat, in the consideration of a bill appropriating $100,000 to the inventor of a postage stamp cancelling machine, which was laid on the table. Another hour was spent in debate on the proposition to print 1,500 copies of the Congressional dictionary for the use of the House. Mr. SCHENCK and others exposed the black-mailing schemes of the author in obtaining support for his bill, and it was laid on the table. A large amount of other unimportant business was transacted. The House took a recess until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

COMMISSION TO PREPARE A NEW TARIFF BILL.

It is understood that a commission to revise and report a tariff bill next Winter will be appointed at the first session of the Fortieth Congress. It will be composed of several of the best-posted members, together with Commissioner WELLS, who favors the proposition. Should it succeed, it will be productive of the very best results, and the country may yet get a tariff based upon sound principle.

TARIFF ON WOOL.

The wool tariff which, was passed by the House last July, and which passed the Senate yesterday, is generally regarded as a sharp triumph of Western interests at the expense of the East. The West gets this protection without any bargain to vote for Eastern interests, as has been the case heretofore; and the strength of a general tariff may be regarded as weakened to the extent that these interests have thus far worked together. There is excellent reason for believing that the President will subject the bill to a pocket veto.

THE RESULT OF FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

The result of the financial legislation of Congress is summed up in the simple proposition to redeem fifty millions of compound interest notes in fifty millions three per cent. certificates. The strong majority in the House against contraction was completely out-generaled by their opponents in the Conference Committee. The Senate managers were all contractionists, as well as Mr. POMEROY, the Chairman of the House Banking Committee. Messrs. STEVENS and PRICE, both able men, represented the House majority, and, to everybody's surprise, they were induced to accept fifty millions of certificates, when the Senate was perfectly willing to give a hundred millions. The House agreed to the report by the Speaker's casting vote, and the bill ran the gauntlet of a motion to reconsider afterward, and was only saved by the adroit management of Mr. POMEROY. It cannot be regarded otherwise than as a defeat of the House majority.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican Caucus, preliminary to the organization of the Fortieth Congress, will be held in the hall of the House at 9 o'clock to-morrow.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

Among the witnesses recently examined by the Judiciary Committee, were two gentlemen from Virginia, who gave testimony on the impeachment charges and who also testified regarding the alleged payment of interest on Confederate bonds to Gov. SWANN of Maryland. This will account in part for the recent stories afloat respecting the reasons which prompted Gov. SWANN to resign the Senatorship. It is understood that the Legislature of Maryland, will to-morrow elect, or attempt to elect, a Senator in place of Gov. SWANN, resigned, and it is conceded that the choice lies between Ex-Gov. PHILIP FRANCIS and Hon. E. B. JONES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Up to this hour the President has not nominated a Naval Officer for New-York, nor has he named a Collector of Customs for Boston. A large number of nominations of Federal officers has been sent to the Senate to-night, and about two hundred additional will be sent in to-morrow, most of them Postmasters.

The Collector of the Eighth District of New-York, the largest collection district in the Union save one, will be named to-morrow. There are seventeen applicants for this position.

The President will, it is understood, sign the Bankrupt Bill when it reaches him, but at a late hour to-night it had not come to his hands.

One of the leading features of the House proceedings yesterday was the presentation of the credentials of Mr. T. N. MARQUETTE, member elect from Nebraska, who was then sworn in; another Republican vote was added to the overwhelming majority against the policy of the President. The House subsequently refused to allow him to draw full pay from the time of his election, and he will therefore be entitled to three days per diem and about three thousand dollars for mileage.

The Nebraska Senators declined to swear in yesterday, as they would thereby have rated themselves as members of the Thirty-ninth Congress and have lost two years each of their terms of service. They prefer two years' prospective service and pay to two years' retrospective pay without the service.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN ROME.

An official communication has been received from Minister KING, in which he says: There is no truth in the statement that the American chapel had been removed, by direction of the Papal authorities, outside the walls of Rome; and that the American Minister, assenting to the arrangement, had hired a villa where the services were henceforth to be held. A letter from AMOS KENDALL, however, says that a Protestant congregation were required to close their place of worship in Rome, and accordingly sought accommodations outside the walls.

THE ARREST OF SURRATT.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, late last night, made a report from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom it was referred, on the message of the President communicating a report of the Secretary of State relative to the discovery and arrest of JOHN H. SURRATT. They say that SURRATT sailed from Canada for Liverpool about the middle of September, 1865; that information was received by Secretary SEWARD from Mr. WILDING, then Vice-Consul at Liverpool, by communication dated Sept. 27, 1865, that SURRATT was at that time at Liverpool, or expected there in a day or two, &c. The Committee detailed all the facts intervening before the arrest of the prisoner. They then say whether an indictment was procured. It does not appear from the testimony, but it does appear that no demand for the surrender of SURRATT was ever made upon the English Government from the foregoing and other evidences produced. Upon the investigation your Committee find, first, that the Executive did not send any detective or agent to Liverpool to identify SURRATT, or trace his movements, notwithstanding there was ample opportunity for doing so, as appears from the communication of Mr. POTTER. Second, the Executive did not cause notice to be given to our Minister at Rome that SURRATT intended going there, when the Government had every reason to believe that such was his intention. Third, that on Nov. 24, 1865, an order was issued from the War Department revoking the reward offered for the arrest of SURRATT. Fourth, that from the reception of the communication revoking the order dated Aug. 8, 1866, up to Oct. 16, 1866, no steps were taken either to identify or procure the arrest of SURRATT, then known to be in the military service of the Pope. The testimony of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and others, herewith submitted, explaining and tending to justify the acts of the Government in the premises, does not, in the opinion of your Committee, excuse the great delay in even attempting to arrest a person charged with complicity in the assassination of the late President, and while the Committee do not charge improper motives upon the officers of the Government, they are constrained from the testimony to report that, in their opinion, due diligence in the arrest of SURRATT was not exercised by the Executive Department of the Government.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 2.

RIGHTS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Conference Committee on the bill declaring and fixing the rights of volunteers in the army of the United States, made a report, which was agreed to.

As agreed to, this bill provides that in enumerating the time served by officers of the regular army appointed from the volunteer service, the length of their service as volunteers shall be counted the same as if it had been in the regular service for all purposes of promotion, increased pay and additional rations, which accrue from length of service.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill was then taken up, Mr. SHERMAN having last night withdrawn all amendments. The bill before the Senate was the Bingham Bill, which passed the House during the closing hours of the last session, for an increased duty on wool.

Mr. SHERMAN yesterday, instead of this, offered the wool sections of the Senate Tariff Bill of this session, but just before the adjournment last night, he withdrew this, leaving the Bingham Bill, of the House before the Senate.

Mr. CATTELL renewed the amendment, offered yesterday, for an increase of twenty per cent. over the present rates, on all other articles except tea, sugar, molasses and coffee.

Mr. WADE said, while he was in favor of the increase proposed in this amendment, he could not vote for it, for he was assured by members of the other House that to amend the bill would be to defeat it. He thought the best course would be to pass the House bill and then bring in the twenty per cent. resolution as an independent proposition.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected to the hopes or fears of what the House would do, influencing the action of the Senate.

The Chair said it was not in order to allude to the action of the House as Mr. WADE had done.

After further debate, which was generally participated in, the amendment of Mr. CATTELL was disagreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nye, Poland, Ramsay, Sprague, Van Winkle—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Davis, Dixon, Fogg, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson—27.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cowan, Doolittle, Fowler, Guthrie, Riddle, Yates—8.

A vote was then taken on the bill as it passed the House on the 27th of July last, and it was passed and goes to the President.

The following is the final vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Dixon, Edmonds, Fogg, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Yates—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Creswell, Davis, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Patterson, Saulsbury, Sprague, Sumner, Wilson—12.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Brown, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Guthrie, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Riddle—9.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. POLAND presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. LANE called for the yeas and nays as agreeing to the report.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cragin, Davis, Fogg, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—20.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Brown, Cattell, Cowan, Doolittle, Grimes, Guthrie, Kirkwood, Riddle—8.

So the report was concurred in and the bill goes to the President.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Conference Committee on the Compound Interest Note bill, made a report which was agreed to. The bill as finally agreed upon by this committee consists of one section only, the second section of the Senate bill having been stricken out; It provides for the redemption of compound interest notes in three per cent. certificates; amended in the Conference Committee so that the amount of these certificates outstanding at any time shall not exceed fifty millions. It was a hundred millions in the Senate bill.

The yeas and nays were not called up on the motion to agree to the report.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill of the House, known as the Indemnity Bill, which passed without amendment, in the form in which it passed the House on the 23d ult.

The following is the vote on its passage:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fogg, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Williams, Yates—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Norton, Saulsbury—8.

VETO OF THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

The President's veto of the Tenure of Office Bill was then read, and without debate the bill was passed over the veto by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Fogg, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Yates—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowen, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Patterson, Saulsbury—11.

At 3:45 an Executive session was held.

EVENING SESSION.

ACTION ON THE VETO MESSAGE.

At 8:30 o'clock the veto of the President on the Reconstruction Bill was taken up and read.

The reading having been concluded, Mr. JOHNSON took the floor. While doing, as he most sincerely did, full justice to the conscientious purpose of the President, he could not but regret that he (the President) had felt himself compelled to come to that result, and to send this message to Congress.

After much debate the question was put: Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding? It was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Williams, Yates—38.

NAYS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Saulsbury—10.

ABSENT.—Brown, Guthrie, McDougal, Riddle—4.

The Chair (Mr. FOSTER) announced that two-thirds of both Houses having voted to pass this bill, notwithstanding the objection of the President, it had become a law.

BUSINESS RESUMED.

The doors of the Senate were reopened at 5:30 A. M., after an Executive Session of six hours.

CONFERENCE REPORTS AGREED TO.

While the doors were closed the conference report on the Army Appropriation Bill was agreed to.

The conference report on the Internal Revenue Bill was agreed to before the Executive Session was held.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Clerk of the House notified the Senate of the action of the House on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. SUMNER moved that the Senate recede from its amendments, which motion was disagreed to.

On motion, the Senate insisted on its amendments and agreed to the Conference Committee asked for by the House.

THE MORGAN RAID.

The Senate insisted on its amendment to the bill authorizing the settlement in the Court of Claims of claims arising out of the Morgan raid in Indiana and Ohio, and agreed to a Conference Committee.

DEFICIENCY AND LEGISLATIVE BILLS.

The Deficiency Bill came from the House and was read.

Pending the reading, Mr. EDMUNDS made a report from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation Bill. The Committee were unable to agree. The point at issue was the action of the bill appropriating money for additional compensation voted by the House to certain of its employes. Mr. EDMUNDS stated that the House Committee would accept of nothing but the section referred to, pure and simple; they would agree to no modification. He moved that the Senate do further adhere to its amendment, which was to strike out this section. The question was taken, and the Senate voted to adhere to its amendment. Should the House reciprocate by insisting on its disagreement, the bill fails.

THE OMNIBUS BILL AGREED TO.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Conference Committee on the "Omnibus" Appropriation Bill, made a report.

The section in regard to the Commissioner of Public Buildings was agreed to in a modified form. It abolishes the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and imposes the duties of his office upon the Chief of the Engineer Bureau of the Army, under whose superintendence all the appropriations for improvement, &c., shall be expended.

DEFICIENCY BILL AGAIN.

The consideration of the Deficiency Bill was resumed.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to strike out an appropriation for additional land offices. Disagreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment, which was agreed to, giving notice that at the close of two years Congress would abrogate its contract with the publishers of the *Globe*.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment, which was agreed to, authorizing the reporters of the Supreme Court to, issue a second, volume of reports in any year it may be necessary, and to receive $1,500 for 300 copies thereof.

Mr. STEWART offered an amendment, increasing the salaries of the District Judges of California to $5,000; of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Northern Illinois, and Nevada to $4,500, and all others to $4,000.

Subsequently the above was withdrawn, and there was substituted for it a proposition increasing the salary of the District Judges of California to $5,000; of Massachusetts, Northern, Southern and Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Northern Illinois and Southern Ohio to $4,000, and all others to $3,500, the salaries to include traveling and other expenses.

Mr. STEWART moved to include Nevada and Oregon among the $4,000 salaries, which motion was disagreed to. The amendment was then adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment appropriating $80,000 for the deficiency in the Capitol Extension Fund, which was agreed to.

Mr. POLAND offered an amendment that temporary clerks in the Quartermaster's Department shall receive for this fiscal year the compensation of clerks of the first class.

At 8 A. M. the bill was passed and sent to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

THE HOUSE RECEDES ON THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

The Clerk of the House announced that the House had receded from its amendments to the Legislative Appropriation Bill. [Laughter.]

ORGANIZATION OF LAND DISTRICTS.

Mr. STEWART, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the organization of land districts in Arizona, Idaho, Utah and Montana, made a report which was disagreed to.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HENDRICKS made a report from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation Bill. The appropriation for the purchase of property at the Charlestown Navy-yard is stricken out.

TARIFF AMENDMENTS PASSED.

The House bill amendatory of Section 5 of the Tariff Bill of 1864, was taken up and passed.

At 8:30 Sunday morning, the Senate took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

SUNDAY EVENING SESSION.

The Senate assembled at 7:30 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. MORGAN presented the credentials of Mr. CONKLING, the Senator-elect from New-York for six years from March 4, 1867. Ordered filed.

Mr. LANE presented the credentials of GARRET DAVIS, Senator-elect from Kentucky for six years from March 4, 1867.

INDIAN BUREAU.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, from the Conference Committee on the bill in relation to the Indian Bureau, made a report.

The House bill proposed to transfer the Bureau to the War Department.

The Senate bill provided for an annual inspection of the Indian affairs.

The Conference Committee were unable to reconcile the differences between the two Houses, and reported that they could not agree, so both propositions fail.

DEFICIENCY BILL AMENDED.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked leave to add an amendment to the Deficiency Bill passed this morning, providing an appropriation of $5,000 for the temporary clerks in the Treasury Department for the year ending June 30, 1868.

The amendment of Mr. FESSENDEN was agreed to.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Conference Committee on the bill making appropriations for repairs and preservation of certain fortifications, made a report, which was agreed to.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution to enable the Secretary of War to carry out an agreement in relation to water power for the Rock Island Arsenal, which was passed.

NAVAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a number of bills, resolutions, and petitions on various subjects. It was so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 8:45 P. M., on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate went into Executive Session.

AID TO A CALIFORNIA RAILROAD.

The doors were reopened at 10:25.

Mr. CONNESS called up a bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from the City of Stockton to the town of Copperopolis, in the State of California, which was passed.

PATENTS.

Mr. WILLEY, from the Committee on Patents, reported a number of bills, resolutions and memorials, and asked to be discharged from their further consideration. So ordered.

The Senate then at 10:40 again went into Executive Session.

PERVERSION OF THE MAILS.

At 11:40 P. M. the doors were reopened, and the bill to prevent the perversion of the mails to fraudulent purposes was passed.

THANKS TO CYRUS W. FIELD.

The joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to CYRUS W. FIELD was passed.

COMPENSATION TO TENNESSEE SENATORS.

The joint resolution directing that the compensation of the Tennessee Senators shall commence from the beginning of the Thirty-ninth Congress was taken up.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by providing that the compensation shall date from the time of the admittance of the Senators, which was disagreed to. The joint resolution was then passed.

DESTITUTION IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution of inquiry; that

Whereas, Reports prevail of great want and destitution in the Southern States on account of the failure of the crops, therefore be it

Resolved, That Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, be directed to inquire into such matters, and report to the Senate whether such statements are correct, and if so the amount which will be necessary to appropriate to relieve such want and destitution.

The resolution was passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then, at 12:05 A. M., again went into Executive session.

At 1:45 A. M. the Senate was still in Executive Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE MEMBER FROM NEBRASKA.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, rising to a question of privilege, presented the credentials of TURNER M. MARQUETTE, member-elect from the State of Nebraska. The proclamation of the President, announcing the admission of that State, having been published this morning, Mr. MARQUETTE stepped to the foot of the Speaker's chair and took the oath prescribed by law.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation Bill, made a report which was agreed to. The principal point of interest in the report is the inauguration of a new system that is making the appropriations for the support of the Indian tribes, not as a matter of treaty stipulation, but as a matter dependent altogether on the will of Congress.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Mr. DEMING, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the joint resolution allowing the contract price of artificial limbs to be paid to disabled soldiers, instead of such artificial limbs, at their option. Passed.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

The Secretary of the Senate here appeared with a message, stating that that body had passed the bill of the House of last session in reference to the tariff on wool. [This was the bill introduced and managed by Mr. BINGHAM, putting a tax of 12 cents per pound on the best grade of wool, and 10 cents on the lower grades, with 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.]

The bill was passed without amendment, and goes to the President for signature.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

At this time (1:40 P. M.) Col. MOORE, the President's Private Secretary, appeared and delivered a message in writing, which was known to be the President's veto of the bill to establish military Governments in the South.

The Speaker—The question under the Constitution is: "Shall the House, on reconsideration, agree to the passage of the bill?"

Mr. STEVENS—I propose that we proceed immediately to that question.

Messrs. Eldridge, Le Blond, Boyer, Finck, Chanler, Blaine and others discussed the matter.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it resulted, yeas 135, nays 48, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Hulburd, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Ketcham, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marquette, Marston, Marvin, Maynard, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Ward of New-York, Warner, Washburne of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge, The Speaker—135.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Campbell, Chanler, Cooper, Dawson, Dennison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Harris, Hawkins, Hise, Hogan, Hubbell of New-York, Humphrey, Hunter, Jones, Kerr, Kuykendall, Le Blond, Leftwich, Marshall, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Radford, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Taylor of Tennessee, Taylor of New-York, Thornton, Trimble, Ward of Kentucky, Winfield—48.

The Speaker announced that the House having, on reconsideration, agreed to pass the bill by a vote of 135 to 48, the bill had again passed the House. The announcement was greeted with very general clapping of hands by members on the floor, and by spectators in the galleries.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

A message from the Senate announced the passage by that body of the Indemnity Bill.

This is the bill of which Mr. BINGHAM was the author in the House.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill, made a report which was agreed to.

It compromises with the Senate in regard to the Rock Island Bridge by reducing the amount from $250,000 to $200,000, and providing for a certain control of it by the Government.

COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. PRICE, from the Conference Committee on the bill to furnish the ways and means for the payment of compound-interest notes, made a report recommending that instead of the hundred millions of legal-tender notes, there be issued fifty millions of loan certificates bearing three per cent. interest.

Considerable discussion ensued, covering pretty much the same ground that was gone over in the other discussions on the same subject.

Mr. LYNCH moved to lay the conference report on the table, which was negatived.

The vote on agreeing to the report was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas 83, nays 83. The Speaker voted yea and the report was agreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Baldwin, Banks, Bergen, Bidwell, Blaine, Boyer, Brandegee, Broomall, Campbell, Chanler, Clarke of Kansas, Conklin, Cooper, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Eliot, Garfield, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Griswold, Hale, Hart, Henderson, Hogan, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of New-York, Hulburd, Humphreys, Hunter, Jenckes, Kasson, Ketcham, Laflin, Lawrence, of Penn., Martin, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Morehead, Morrill, Morris, Newell, Nicholson, Patterson, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Radford, Raymond, Rice, of Mass., Rice, of Me., Ritter, Rogers, Rollins, Scofield, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Stokes, Taber, Francis Thomas, Upson, Van Horn, of New-York, Ward, of New-Jersey, Warner, Washburn, of Mass., Wentworth, Williams, Winfield—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ancona, Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bingham, Boutwell, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Clark of Ohio, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Dawson, Defrees, Delano, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Finck, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Harris, Hawkins, Hayes, Higby, Hill, Hise, Hubbell of Ohio, Ingersoll, Jones, Julian, Kelley, Kerr, Koontz, Kuykendall, Lawrence of Ohio, Le Blond, Leftwich, Loan, Lynch, Marshall, Marston, Maynard, McClurg, McKee, Moulton, Myers, Niblack, Noell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Randall of Kentucky, Ross, Sawyer, Schenck, Sloan, Starr, Stevens, Stillwell, Taylor of Tennessee, Thayer, Thornton, Trumbull, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Washburne of Indiana, Welker, Whaley, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—83.

Mr. NEWELL moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. PRICE moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Negatived, yeas 73, nays 81.

The hour of 4:30 having arrived the House took a recess until 7:30, without disposing of the question.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 o'clock.

COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

The pending question was on reconsidering the vote by which the House agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to provide ways and means for the payment of compound-interest notes.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The question was postponed temporarily, and Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the Civil Sundry Expenses Appropriation Bill. Among the amendments non-concurred in were the following: Appropriations for an iron light-house at Southwest Pass; iron light-house at Cape Blanco, Oregon; of $5,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for a Custom-house and Post-office at Machias, Me.; for Custom-house and Post-office at Astoria, Oregon; for repairs of the New-York Custom-house, and for furniture for the same, $37,000; appropriating $100,000 for a building for the Department of Agriculture in Washington; abolishing the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and providing for the appointment by the President of a Civil Engineer to discharge the same duties.

The amendment restricting the advertising patronage of the Government in this city to the *Chronicle* and *Star* was concurred in, with an amendment requiring any Executive printing, which cannot be performed at the Government Printing Office, to be given to such printing office as the Clerk of the House shall indicate, the rates not to exceed those charged to private individuals.

VETO OF THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

The Speaker laid before the House at 8:30 o'clock the President's veto message on the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, and the Clerk proceeded to read the message.

When the reading was concluded, at 9 o'clock, the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays, as the Constitution requires, on the question whether it would, on reconsideration, agree to the bill notwithstanding the President's objections.

The vote resulted, yeas 131, nays 37—a strict party vote, and the Speaker declared that more than two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, and the Senate having also passed it by a like two-thirds vote, it was now a law.

CITIES AND TOWNS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

On motion of Mr. BIDWELL the Senate amendment to the bill for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns located on the public lands was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, at 10:45 o'clock made a report from the Conference Committee on the Tax Bill, and explained the points of it. The duty on cotton was fixed at 2½ cents a pound. The Gas Companies are allowed to continue charging the tax to consumers. Grape brandy is to be taxed $1 a gallon. The report was agreed to without division.

Mr. LE BLOND—Mr. DAWES taking the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*—rose and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, its Speaker, for the courteous, dignified, able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer during the present session of Congress.

Mr. HOGAN supported the resolution.

Mr. WINFIELD seconded the resolution, and spoke eloquently of the Speaker's conduct in his difficult duties.

The vote was on adopting the resolution, and was unanimous.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then again, at 11:20, went into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. ALLISON in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Bill, the question being on Mr. SCOFIELD's motion to strike out so much of section two as referred to the claims of

the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.

The motion was agreed to, and that portion of the section was struck out.

A sum of $20,000 was appropriated to pay the claim of BUTLER & CARPENTER.

The last section of the bill, appropriating $900,000, and to give bond for $932,560 more, to carry out the treaty stipulations with the Choctaw Indians, gave rise to a long discussion, in which Mr. MORRILL characterized it as a greater grab than he had been prepared to see attempted, even on the last night of the session, while Messrs. STEVENS, KASSON, GARFIELD and FARNSWORTH supported the appropriation, and repelled the allegation of fraud made by the opponents of the measure. Finally the Committee rose, in order that Mr. STEVENS might move to close debate in the House, and debate was closed.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House again, at 12:45, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. ALLISON in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Bill at section 8, making appropriation for the Choctaw Indians.

The section was, on motion of Mr. MORRILL, struck out, then the Committee, at half past one, rose, and reported the bill to the House.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. HULBURD, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, made a report on the investigation into the affairs of the New-York Custom-house, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE ARREST OF SURRATT.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the investigation in reference to the alleged neglect on the part of the Executive Department, in the pursuit and arrest of JOHN H. SURRATT, charged with complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN.

The report having been read, Mr. WOODBRIDGE moved that it be laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LE BLOND opposed its being printed, arguing that it attempted to reflect upon the President, and that the whole statement was a contradiction of any such insinuation.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE stated that the report had been submitted to the Committee, and had been agreed to unanimously, with a single exception, that of Mr. ROGERS.

Mr. BOUTWELL denied that he had ever charged any officer of the Government with willful neglect of duty, nor did the Judiciary Committee charge any man with willful neglect of duty. His own conviction was that there had been no willful neglect of duty on the part of anyone.

Mr. LE BLOND inquired whether there had been anything in the statements before the Committee, either of the Secretary of State or of the Secretary of War, justifying the Committee in coming to the conclusion that the President had been remiss in his duties in the arrest of SURRATT.

Mr. BOUTWELL stated that the Committee had made no charge whatever against the President, either personally or officially. If there was any responsibility in the matter, the Committee was not able to fix any. The Secretary of War might have been remiss; the Secretary of State might have been remiss, or the President might have been remiss; but the Committee did not charge any willful neglect on any one, except that there had been some neglect of duty on the part of some one or all of them.

Mr. RAYMOND desired to know whether the alleged neglect of duty on the part of the Executive Department to pursue SURRATT vigorously, ostentatiously and publicly from the time that his whereabouts was known, was not imputable to a desire to pursue him more vigorously, more carefully and more steadily.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that was apparent from the testimony, but the Committee found that not only did the Executive Department of the Government not pursue SURRATT publicly and ostentatiously, but did not pursue him as he should have been pursued.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE suggested that as SURRATT would soon be on his trial it might be improper to publish the testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee. He therefore moved that the report be printed without the testimony.

Mr. ELDRIDGE insisted that if the report were published, the evidence should certainly be published.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE then moved that the report and evidence be printed. It was so ordered.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, then made a report on the proposed impeachment of the President.

Mr. WILSON moved the report be laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ASHLEY asked leave to make a remark.

Mr. WILSON insisted on the vote being taken.

Mr. ANCONA, on the part of Mr. ROGERS, handed in a minority report, which was read to the House.

The majority and minority reports were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CONKLING at 3 A. M. reported that the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Indian and Executive Appropriation Bill, had been unable to agree. The point of difference was that the Senate refused to agree to an appropriation for the increased pay of certain House employes, voted last session. The question gave rise to a discussion, which lasted until 3:45 o'clock, when the Conference Committee was discharged.

Mr. BALDWIN moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, striking out the appropriation for the increased compensation of the House employes.

The motion was rejected and the House refused to recede.

On motion of Mr. LE BLOND the House still further insisted on its disagreement, and asked for another Committee of Conference.

VOTE RECORD.

Mr. LATHAM was permitted to record his vote in favor of the passage of both bills passed to-day over the President's veto, and Mr. WHALEY on the last of the two.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the Conference Committee on the bill to define and punish certain offences, made a report, which was agreed to.

THE NEBRASKA MEMBER'S PAY.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution for the payment of Mr. MARQUETTE, who was sworn in to-day as a member from Nebraska, his pay from the first day of this session, which was adopted.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Mr. MAYNARD, Chairman of the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, made a report. The report and evidence were ordered to be printed, and to be laid before the next Congress for its action.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. CONKLING in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation Bill. The first amendment, being on the appropriation of $135,000 for the purchase of a wharf at the Charlestown Navy-yard, gave rise to discussion.

Mr. KASSON advocated the amendment, and Mr. BANKS opposed it on behalf of the people of Charlestown.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, sustained the amendment, which was non-concurred in. The Senate amendment for the appointment of Civil Engineers, Master Mechanics, &c., at the several Navy-Yards was debated at some length, Mr. BANKS urging a non-concurrence in the Senate amendment. The amendment was non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment striking out the appropriation to pay a person for collecting historical annals of the Navy Department was non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to negotiate with the City of Brooklyn for an exchange of lands on Wallabout Bay, was concurred in with an amendment requiring the title to property acquired to be approved by the Attorney-General and to involve no expenditure from the Treasury.

The Senate amendment prohibiting laboring men from being required to pay money for political purposes, or from being removed or discharged for political opinions, was non-concurred in.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill. The report of the Committee was agreed to, and a Committee of Conference asked on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

ROCK ISLAND.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced joint resolutions empowering the Secretary of War to carry into effect the recommendation of the Commission appointed, relative to the Moline Water Company, and Water Power of Rock Island, Illinois. After an explanation of the facts by Mr. SCHENCK the joint resolution was passed.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

Mr. MAYNARD, on leave, introduced a joint resolution to suspend the erection of a jail in the District of Columbia until perfected plans are completed and approved by a board of competent engineers, which was passed.

Mr. KOONTZ reported an act incorporating the joint stock company of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, which was passed.

The House, at a 5:15 A. M., proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

CLAIMS FOR QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution to allow the Court of Claims jurisdiction of claims for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies, taken for the army, were non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked for.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Senate amendments to the Fortification Bill, viz.: Appropriating $25,000 for barracks at Willett's Point, N. Y., and for the appointment of a joint board to test the resisting powers of turret ships and forts. The amendments were non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked for.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Mr. SCHENCK at 5:40 A. M. moved that when the House adjourn it be to meet at 8 o'clock Sunday evening.

This subject occupied considerable time in discussion, suggestions and propositions. Finally it was ordered that, when the House take a recess, it be to 8 o'clock P. M.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. MERCUR, from the Conference Committee on the bill to incorporate the National Capital Insurance Company, made a report, which was agreed to.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House resumed the business on the Speaker's table, as follows:

The Senate amendments to the House bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a certain draft to W. W. POTTER, late acting military agent of the State of New-York; which was concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the House bill referring to the case of GIBBONS and Mr. KELLY to the Court of Claims; concurred in.

Senate bill for the relief of heirs of JOHN E. BOULIGNY. Passed.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. LE BLOND, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation Bill, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree—the Senate adhering to its opposition to the appropriation for extra compensation of the House employes.

Mr. MORRILL moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment, striking out the appropriation. Agreed to, and the bill is passed.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTE BILL.

Mr. NEWELL withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote agreeing to the Conference report on the Compound Interest Note Bill. The bill is therefore passed.

PRIVATE BILL.

The House resumed, at 2:45 o'clock, the business on the Speaker's table, as follows:

The Senate bill for the relief of WM. H. HARMON, of Louisiana.

Mr. VAN AERNAM, from the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Expenses Bill, made a report which was agreed to.

The paragraph in reference to the printing of the Executive Department is, that it shall be done at the public printing-office when practicable, and when not practicable, then at such printing-office as the Clerk of the House may designate.

The House resumed the business on the Speaker's table, as follows:

The Senate bill for the relief of certain enlisted men of the Seventh West Virginia Volunteers. Passed.

ACCOUNTS OF DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Senate joint resolution to facilitate the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers.

The bill, with a slight amendment, was then passed.

Mr. ALLEY at length, through dint of persistency on his part and good humor on the part of the House, succeeded in getting the rules suspended, and his joint resolution in reference to lastings amended by Mr. HOTCHKISS, in regard to machinery for beet sugar was passed.

NEBRASKA.

On motion of Mr. HILL, the vacant panel in the glass roof of the hall of the House, was assigned to the coat of arms of the State of Nebraska.

RAILROAD IN CALIFORNIA.

On motion of Mr. HIGBY, the rules were suspended and the Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Stockton to Copperopolis, in the State of California, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed with an amendment, by a vote of 77 to 33.

FINES REMITTED.

On motion of Mr. ANCONA, all fines and penalties imposed on members for absence without leave, were remitted.

SUPREME COURT.

The Senate Bill relating to Appeals and Writs of Error to the Supreme Court.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered several amendments on matters of detail, which were agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Senate Bill to regulate the disposition of an irregular fund in the custody of the Freedmen's Bureau, was passed.

PEONAGE IN NEW-MEXICO.

The Senate Bill to abolish and forever prohibit the system of peonage in the Territory of New-Mexico, and other parts of the United States, was passed.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The Senate Bill supplementary to the several acts of Congress abolishing imprisonment for debt, was passed.

PRIVATE BILL.

The Senate bill for the relief of DYER B. PETTIJOHN, Lieutenant of the Minnesota sharpshooters, which was passed.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

While the bill was under discussion, at 8:30 o'clock, a message was received from the Senate, announcing that that body had agreed to the conference report on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. KASSON thereupon rose and made the House Conference report of the Committee on the Naval Appropriation Bill, which was agreed to. It strikes out the appropriation for the purchase of a wharf at the Charlestown Navy-yard, and modifies the paragraph about Government employes not being removed for partisan reasons, and about the appointment of master mechanics.

RECESS.

The House then, at 8:40 o'clock, took a recess till 8 o'clock this (Sunday) evening.

SUNDAY EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 8 o'clock P. M., in continuation of the legislative fiction of the session of Saturday. Notwithstanding the prevalence of a storm of sleet, the galleries were packed with spectators; and as to the floor of the hall, it was a sort of political exchange, on which flocks of new members intermingled with those whom they were soon to succeed, and made the acquaintance of their future colleagues.

MR. STEVENS MAKES A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. STEVENS rose to a personal explanation, saying that it was not often he did so, but owing to the great number of letters of inquiry which he was daily receiving, and which he had not time to answer, he felt it necessary to depart from the usual rule of his life on that point. It would be recollected, he said, that some time since there had been a publication as to a certain conversation between the two members from Ohio—Messrs. ASHLEY and BINGHAM—and himself, in which the name of Gen. GRANT had been involved. So far as it referred to any connection he had with it the story was wholly false; there was not even the vestige of truth about it out of which to fabricate the lie.

LANDS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, made adverse reports on the memorial of the Kansas Legislature for a grant of lands for a freedmen's university, and on the memorial of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory for a donation of town cites in aid of a common school fund.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL ONCE MORE.

A message from the Senate announcing among other things that that body had passed the Deficiency Bill with amendments, the amendments having been ready, they were now concurred in in gross and a Committee of Conference was asked.

Messrs. STEVENS, FARNSWORTH and KASSON were appointed the conferees on the part of the House.

STAMP CANCELING MACHINE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill, which was before the House at the time of the recess this morning, appropriating $100,000 for a compensation to MARCUS P. NORTON, of Troy, N. Y., for the use of his Stamp Canceling Machine by the Post Office Department. After debate, the subject was laid on the table.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

A message from the Senate, announced at 9 o'clock, that that body had agreed to the Conference report on the Fortification Bill.

Thereupon Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, from the Conference Committee of the House on that bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

It leaves the Fortification Bill as it was originally passed by the House, with the additional section in regard to experiments in testing ordnance and fortifications.

In reply to the inquiry of Mr. MAYNARD, Mr. WASHBURN stated that the appropriation for quarters at Willett's Point had been restored, and that the bill also contained the limitation, restricting expenditures to half the appropriations.

REPORTS TO BE PRINTED.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported several resolutions for the printing of extra copies of the Report of the Committee of Public Expenditures on the New-York Custom-house frauds? Two thousand copies of the Bankrupt Bill, if it be signed by the President. The report and testimony of the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, &c., which were adopted.

LANMAN'S CONGRESSIONAL DICTIONARY.

Also, the resolution referred to the Committee for furnishing copies of Lanman's Congressional Dictionary, with a recommendation that the resolution be laid on the table. The vote was taken by tellers, and resulted, yeas 68, nays 69; so the resolution was not laid on the table.

OBJECTIONS TO WASTING TIME.

The Speaker stated that the Conference Committee were in session on the last Appropriation Bill, and that they would be ready to report probably in half an hour, and that after the House had acted on such report, the House could then properly take a recess until 9 or 10 o'clock Monday morning.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Conference Committee on the joint resolution extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims for Quartermaster's stores, &c., furnished to the army, made a report, which was agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED IN CONCURRENCE.

In fulfillment of the order to proceed with the business on the Speaker's table, business was taken up and disposed of as follows:

The Senate joint resolution for a patent to JOSEPH R. MORRIS, of Houston, Texas, for improvement in furnaces, was passed.

The Senate joint resolution for the refunding to certain National Banking Associations of taxes illegally levied and collected, was passed.

The Senate joint resolution for an extension of a patent for safe and bank locks, to JOHN H. BUTTERWORTH, was passed.

The Senate joint resolution relative to the Post-office and Sub-Treasury in the City of Boston appointing a Commission to select a site, was passed.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The Senate bill authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, limiting the bid to $100,000 a year, was then taken up.

Mr. MCRUER moved an amendment reducing that amount to $75,000, and explained and advocated the bill.

After discussion Mr. HALL moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The amendment was agreed to.

The question on the passage of the bill was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 63, nays 49, so the bill was passed.

LAND DISTRICTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Conference Committee on the Act for the organization of Land Districts in the Territories, moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment, which excluded Utah from the provisions of the bill. The motion was agreed to and the bill therefore passed.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Senate joint resolution supplementary to other Acts, to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the Universal Exhibition at Paris, in 1867, was taken from the Speaker's table

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules so as to let the bill be considered in the House instead of first in Committee of the Whole. He stated that the appropriation in the bill amounted to $103,000, which, added to the appropriations heretofore made for the purpose, would make the whole amount $259,000. The rules were not suspended, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

BILLS PASSED IN CONCURRENCE.

The business on the Speaker's table was, at 12 midnight, continued as follows:

The Senate joint resolution concerning the right of way for a survey and construction of an inter-oceanic ship canal through the Isthmus of Darien, was passed.

The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer the iron-clad *Onondaga* to Mr. GEORGE QUINTARD, of New-York, was passed.

The Senate bill concerning the Fire Department of Washington City was passed.

The Senate bill to regulate disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to the Customs.

The bill having been read Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, offered some amendments in matters of detail.

The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate bill to extend the act for the final adjustment of private land claims in Florida, Louisiana and Missouri was passed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL DISPOSED OF.

A message from the Senate, at 12:15 o'clock, announced that that body had agreed to the conference report on the Deficiency Bill.

Thereupon Mr. STEVENS rose, and, on the part of the House Conference Committee, made a report.

Mr. CONKLING called attention to the section increasing the salaries of District Judges of the United States in California to $5,000; in Louisiana to $4,500; and in New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois, Ohio, New-Jersey $4,000. He thought it inconsistent that the District Judges in New-York should get higher salaries than the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

Mr. JENCKES argued that the salaries thus fixed, were even too small.

The Conference report was agreed to, and thereupon at ten minutes before 1 o'clock the House took a recess until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

THE TAX BILL.

Important Amendments as Adopted—Large Additions to the Free List.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 3.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Tax Bill fixes the tax on cotton at 2½ cents, to go into effect Sept. 1.

The Senate amendment to tax manufactures exclusively of glass, three per centum *ad valorem* is retained; the words "other than window glass" being inserted, with an amendment by the Conference Committee, as follows: "On leather of all descriptions, and goat, deer, calf, kid, sheep, horse, hog and dog skins, tanned or partially tanned, curried, finished or in the rough, 2½ per centum *ad valorem*."

The Senate receded from its amendment relieving syrups and molasses from the 2 per cent., and reducing the rate upon sugar, so that item reads: "On refined sugars and on the products of sugar refineries, not including syrup or molasses, a tax of 2 per cent. *ad valorem*."

Section 19 is amended by adding the following: "And no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of the tax, shall be maintained in any Court.

The Senate recedes from its amendment placing upon the free list boots, shoes, shoe findings and strings, and gloves made of leather or skins.

The House provision, placing on the free list steam locomotives and marine engine boilers, log, siding and shingle machines, is removed, but scythes are inserted in the free list. The Senate recedes from their amendment making wire cloth free. The rate on brandy made of grapes is increased from fifty cents to $1 per gallon. The Senate amendment provides for the repeal of all taxes on advertisements or receipts of toll roads. The Senate amendment is retained which provides that the tonnage duty now imposed by law on all ships, vessels, or steamers engaged in foreign or domestic commerce, shall be levied at once within one year, and paid by such ship, vessel or steamer. No further tonnage tax shall be collected within one year from the dates of such payment. The following proviso to section 34 is also retained:

Provided, That this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred under former acts, but every such right is hereby waived, and all suits and prosecutions for acts already done in violation of any former acts of Congress relating to the subjects embraced in this act may be commenced or proceeded with in like manner as if this act had not been passed. And all penal clauses and provisions in existing laws relating to the subjects embraced in this act shall be deemed applicable thereto.

The following articles are added to the present free list: Alcoholic and ethereal vegetable extracts when solid and used solely for medical purposes; ball rope seines and netting for seines; twine and lines of all kinds; bar, rod, hoop, band, sheet and plate iron of all descriptions; and iron prepared for the manufacture of steel, provided that the exemption shall be confined exclusively to said articles, in the state and condition specified in the foregoing enumeration, and shall not be construed as exempting spikes, nails or other manufactures of iron, from the taxes now imposed by law; brush-blocks, canned and preserved meats, and shell fish; carbonate of lime used solely for disinfectants; carpet-bag and caba frames; canned and preserved vegetables and fruits; casks, churns, barrels, wooden brushes and broom handles; tanks and kitts made of wood, including cooperage of all kinds; bungs and plugs, packing boxes, nest boxes, match boxes, whether made of wood or other material; wooden hames, plow-beams, split-bottom chairs, and turned material for the same, manufactured; and saddle-trees made of wood, and match boxes heretofore made, on which a tax has not been paid; cast iron hollow-ware, tinned, enameled, japanned or galvanized; clock trimmings, namely, clock works, clock pillars, sash fastenings for clocks, winding keys, verges and pendulum rods; clothing or articles of dress not specially enumerated, made by sewing, for the wear of men, women or children, from cloths or fabrics on which a duty has been paid; coffee mills, coffee grinders and roasters and apple-paring machines, copper bottoms for articles used for domestic and culinary purposes, doors, sash blinds, frames and sills, of whatever material, drain, gas and water pipes, inside of wood or cement, frames and handles for saws and back saws, glue and gelatine of all descriptions in a solid state; glue and cement made wholly or in part with glue in the liquid state; horse rakes, horse powers, tedders, hames, scythe-snaths, hay-forks, hoes and portable grinding mills, horse-blankets made from cloth on which a tax or duty has been paid, licorice and licorice paste, magnesium, lamps, manufactures of jute, molasses, concentrated syrup or melado, syrup of molasses or sugar, cane juice and cistern bottoms, oil, naphtha, benzine or gasoline marking more than seventy degrees Baum's hydrometer; palm leaf and straw, bleached, split, prepared or advanced by being braided or woven, but not made up into hats, bonnets or hoods; potatoe hooks, manure and spading forks, pottery of all descriptions, including stone earthen, brown and yellow earthen, and common or gray stoneware; pumps, garden engines and hydraulic rams, rock and root diggers and excavators, root beer and other small beer, salt, school-room seats and desks, blackboards, and globes of all kinds, sleds, wheelbarrows and hand-carts, and fence made of wood; soap, common brown in bars, sold for less than seven cents per pound; saws for cotton gins when used by the maker in the manufacture of gins, solos and heel taps made of india-rubber, shirt fronts or bosoms, wristbands or ruffs for shirts, except those made of paper, spiral springs used in the manufacture of furnitue, stove polish or other manufacture exclusively or plumbago, back saws, stump machines, potato diggers, steel of all descriptions, whether made from muck, bar, bloom slabs, drops or otherwise; scythes, straw or binders' boards, and binders' cloth; straw wrapping paper, tin ware, ultra marine blue, varnish, wagons, carts and drays for farming or freighting; washing mangles and wringing-machines, zinc washboards, spinning and flax wheels, hand reels and looms, wooden knobs and bee-hives.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Bill to Provide Increased Revenue from Imported Wools and Woolen Goods.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 3.

The following is the bill introduced by Representative BINGHAM, in July last, and which yesterday passed the Senate. It is understood to be a compromise between the wool-growers and woolen manufacturers:

A bill to provide increased revenue from imported wools, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled; That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on the articles mentioned and embraced in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on all unmanufactured wool, hair of the alpaca goat, and other like animals imported from foreign countries the duties hereinafter provided. All wools, hair of the alpaca goat, and other like animals, as aforesaid, shall be divided for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into three classes, to wit: that is to say, merino, mestiza, metz, or metio wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote; down clothing wools and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in two and three class combing wools—that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, down combing wools, Canada long wools, and other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals.

Class 3.—Carpet wools and other similar wools, such as Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria and elsewhere, for the purpose of carrying into effect the classification herein provided, a sufficient number of distinctive samples of the various kinds of wool or hair embraced in each of the three classes above named, selected, and prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and duly verified by him. The standard samples being retained in the Treasury Department shall be deposited in the Custom-houses and elsewhere, as he may direct, which samples shall be used by the proper officers of the Customs to determine the class above specified, to which all imported wools belong, and upon wools of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States excluding charges in such port shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound, the duty shall be ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto eleven per centum *ad valorem*. Upon wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port shall exceed thirty-two cents per pound, the duty shall be twelve cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per cent. *ad valorem*. Upon wools of the second class, and upon all hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound, the duty shall be ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto 11 per centum *ad valorem*. Upon wools of the same class the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such ports, shall exceed 32 cents per pound, the duty shall be 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per centum *ad valorem*.

Upon wools of the third class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported into the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 12 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be 3 cents per pound; upon wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges for such ports, shall exceed twelve cents per pound, the duty shall be six cents per pound; provided that any wool of the sheep or hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be subject to pay twice the amount of duty to which it would otherwise be subjected, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding; provided further, that when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag or package, it shall be appraised by the appraiser, to determine the ratio of duty to which it shall be subjected at the average aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag or package, and when bales of different qualities are embraced in the same, invoiced at the same price whereby the average price shall be reduced more than ten per centum below the value of the bale of the best quality, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality, and no bale, bag or package shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of lower value, and provided further that the duty upon wool of the first-class, which shall be imported washed, shall be twice the amount of duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed, and that the duty upon wool of all classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the amount of the duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed; on sheepskins and Angora goatskins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on washed or unwashed, the duty shall be 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, and on woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks the duty shall be 12c. per pound.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected and paid for the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following rates of duty, that is to say: On woolen cloths and woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not herein otherwise provided for, 40 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*; on flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, balmorals, woolen and worsted, yarns, and all manufactures of every descriptions, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat, or other like animals except such as are composed in wool not otherwise provided for, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound; valued at 40 cents per pound, and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 25 cents per pound; valued at above 60 cents per pound and not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 35 cents per pound; valued at above 80 cents per pound 40 cents per pound, and in addition thereto upon all above named articles 35 per centum *ad valorem*.

On endless belts or felts for paper or printing machines, 20 cents per pound, and 35 per centum *ad valorem*. On bunting 20 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*.

On women's and children's dress goods and real or imitation calico cloths, composed wholly or in part of wool worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, valued at not exceeding 20 cents the square yard, six cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; valued at above 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, provided that on all goods weighing four ounces and over per square yard, the duty shall be 50 per cent. per pound, and in addition theoeto 35 per centum *ad valorem*.

On clothing ready made and wearing apparel of every description, and balmoral skirts and skirting, and goods of similar descriptions or used for like purposes composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, or hair of the Alpaca goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, except knit goods, fifty cents per pound, and addition thereto of forty per centum *ad valorem*. On webbings, beltings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, head nets, buttons, or barrel-buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand or braided by machinery; made of wool, worsted or mohair, or of which wool, worsted or mohair is a component material, unmixed with silk, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 50 per centum *ad valorem*. On Aubusson and Axminister carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms, 50 per centum, *advalorem*; on Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, 70 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*; on Brussels carpets wrought on the Jacquard machine, 44 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, 35 per centum *ad valorem*; on patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets printed on the warp or otherwise, 40 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, 35 per centum *ad valorem*; on tapestry Brussels carpets printed on the warp or otherwise, 28 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, 35 per centum *ad valorem*. On treble ingrain three-ply and worsted chain venitian carpet, 70 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*. In yarn venitian and two-ply ingrain carpets, 12 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*. On druggets doekings printed, colored or otherwise, 25 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*. On bemp or jute carpeting, 18 cents per square yard. On carpets of wool, flax or cotton or parts of either or other material not otherwise herein specified, 40 per centum *ad valorem*; provided that mats, rugs, screens, hassocks, bedsides and other portion of carpets or carpeting shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description, and that the duty on all other mats not exclusively of vegetable materials, screens, hassocks and rugs shall be forty-five per centum *ad valorem*. On oil-cloths, for floors, stamped, painted or printed, valued at fifty cents or less per square yard, 35 per centum *ad valorem*; valued at over 50 cents per square yard, and on all other cloth except silk oil-cloth, and on water-proof cloth not otherwise provided for, 45 per centum *ad valorem*; on oil silk cloth, 60 per centum *ad valorem*. Both Houses have also passed by a large majority the bill reported by Representative BINGHAM, to make valid the proclamation of the President from 1861 to 1865, which protects every officer and soldier in the late war against intervention by the courts, and fine and imprisonment.

THE PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT.

Report of the Judiciary Committee on Mr. Ashley's Resolutions to Impeach the President.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 3.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, late last night submitted a report. After repeating Mr. ASHLEY's preamble and resolution, the report says:

No Committee, during the entire history of the Government, have ever been charged with a more important trust. The responsibility which is imposed was of oppressive weight and of most unpleasant nature; gladly would the Committee have escaped from the arduous labors imposed upon it by the resolution of the House; but once imposed, prompt, deliberate and faithful action, with a view to correct results, became its duty, and to this end it has directed its efforts. Soon after the adoption of the resolution by the House, Hon. JAMES M. ASHLEY communicated to the Committee in support of his charge against the President of the United States such facts as were in his possession, and the investigation was proceeded with and has been continued almost without a day's interruption. A large number of witnesses have been examined, many documents collected, and everything done which could be done to reach a conclusion of the case, but the investigation covers a broad field, embraces many novel, interesting and important questions, and involves a multitude of facts, while most of the witnesses are distant from the Capitol, owing to which the Committee, in view of the magnitute of the interests involved in its action have not been able to conclude its labors, and it is not, therefore, prepared to submit a definite and final report. If the investigation had approached completeness the Committee would not feel authorized to present the result to the House at this late period of the session, unless the charges had been so entirely negatived as to admit of no discussion, which in the opinion of the Committee is not the case. Certainly no affirmative report could be properly considered in the expiring hours of this Congress. The Committee not having investigated all the charges against the President of the United States, it is deemed inexpedient to submit any conclusion beyond the statement that sufficient testimony has been brought to its notice to justify and demand a further prosecution of the investigation. The testimony which the Committee has taken will pass into the custody of the Clerk of the House, and can go into the hands of such Committee as may be charged with the duty of bringing this investigation to a close, so that the labor expended upon it may not have been in vain. The Committee regrets its inability definitely to dispose of the important subject committed to its charge, and presents this report for its own justification, and for the additional purpose of notifying the succeeding Congress of the incompleteness of its labors, and that they should be completed.

JAMES WILSON, Chairman.

FRANCIS THOMAS, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
D. MORRIS, THOMAS WILLIAMS,
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, BURTON C. COOK,
WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

Representative A. J. ROGERS, one of the Committee on the Judiciary, dissents from his colleagues, saying the Committee refuses to allow a report to be made giving the evidence to the House at this time, upon grounds which are no doubt satisfactory to themselves; therefore he could not report the evidence upon which his conclusion is based, which he would gladly do, did the Committee deem it expedient.

The examination of witnesses and the records was commenced, as appeared by the majority report, about the time of the reference, to wit: on the 7th of January, 1867, and continued daily. A large number of witnesses have been examined, and everything done that could be done to bring the case to a close. As appears by the conclusion that sufficient testimony has been brought to its notice to justify and demand a further prosecution of the investigation, I have carefully examined all the evidence in the case, and do report that there is not one particle of evidence to sustain any of the charges which the House charged the Committee to investigate, and that the case is wholly without a particle of evidence upon which impeachment could be founded, and that with all the effort that has been made and the mass of evidence that has been taken, the case is entirely bald of proof. He furthermore reports that the most of the testimony that has been taken is of a secondary character and such as would not be admitted in a Court of Justice. In view of this conclusion he can see no good in a continuation of the investigation; he is convinced that all the proof that could be produced has been before the Committee, as no pains have been spared to give the case a full investigation. Why, then, keep the country in a feverish state of excitement upon this question any longer, as it is sure to end in a complete vindication of the President if justice be done him by the Committee, of which he had no doubt.

Sale of a Wisconsin Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, March 2.

The Milwaukee and LaCrosse Railroad was sold at auction to-day to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for $100,000, subject to incumbrances.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to March 3 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Tory Reform Bill to be Presented on the 11th inst.

Reported Outbreak of War in India.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Resignation of the Colonial Minister—The Government Reform Bill.

LONDON, Sunday, March 3.

The Colonial Minister has resigned for reasons connected with the Reform question.

The Reform Bill promised by the Government will be presented to Parliament on the 11th inst.

Breaking Out of War in India.

LONDON, Sunday, March 3.

It is reported that dispatches have been received here announcing that war has broken out in India.

GERMANY.

Parliamentary Affairs.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 2—P.M.

Herr SIMSON has been chosen President of the North German Parliament.

The King of Prussia gives a banquet to the members of the Parliament.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 2—Evening.

COTTON.—The Cotton market was quite active and showed an advancing tendency. Prices closed firm at 13⅜d. for Middling Uplands—an advance of ⅛d. since the opening. The sales of the day were largely in excess of the noon estimate, footing up 12,000 bales.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, March 2—Evening.

Consols closed at 91 for money. American Securities were last quoted at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¾
Illinois Central (ex. div.)	76
Erie Railway Shares	37

FRANKFORT, Sunday, March 3.

United States bonds closed yesterday at 77.

The Arrival of the Asia at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 3.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool Feb. 16 and Queenstown the 17th, arrived at this port at 8:30 o'clock this morning. Her mails and the newspaper and dispatch bags of the Associated Press will be forwarded by the 8 P. M. train for New-York, where they will be due about 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MEXICO.

Official Reports of Liberal Successes in the Month of January Last.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 3.

The Mexican Legation has received the following:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Jan. 30, 1867.

Señor D. Manuel Z. Gomez, Monterey:

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: Under this date I write to Gen. ANDRES S. VIEZEA the following:

"I have received an express from my friend Gen. JESUS GOMEZ PORTUGAL, informing me of the occupation of Guanaxuato by the commands of Gen. ANTILLON and Col. RINCON, after a fight commenced since 7 o'clock in the morning of the 26th, and finished at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The victors captured 150 prisoners, 500 muskets, 22 cannon, together with ammunition and material of war. LICEAGA, with a few men, retreated to San Miguel, and others, with JUAN CHAVEZ, toward La Suz. I will send you by next mail the printed report of this battle, which was of great consequence to our cause. Your friend and servant,

JUAN BUSTAMANTE.

"MEXICAN REPUBLIC,—ARMY OF THE CENTRE. GENERAL-IN-CHIEF: To-day at 11 A. M., after a fight of six hours I occupied this place and captured all the artillery, ordnance and war material which were in possession of the enemy. I congratulate you for this new victory of the Republican troops, which I hasten to communicate to you, reserving all details until the time I may have received the proper reports.

Independence and Liberty.

Headquarters at Patzcuaro, 5th of January, 1867.

N. DE REGULES,

Citizen Governor and Military Commander of the State of Jalisco, Guadalajara.

Heavy Failure in Boston—National Bank Closed in Consequence—Cashier of the Sub-Treasury Resigned.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 3.

The failure of MELLEN, WARD & Co. has given rise to various rumors. The whole loss resulting from the suspension of this firm is said to be nearly $1,000,000.

The First National Bank, of Newtonville, of which EDWARD CARTER, a member of the suspended firm, was a Director, has closed its doors, having, it is reported, suffered to the extent of $200,000—nearly twice the amount of its capital. Mr. CARTER was elected President of the Copper Falls Mining Company some weeks ago, since which time there have been operations for a "corner" in the stock, which carried the price up rapidly from 60 to 75. The failure of the firm threw their stock on the market and of course the prospects of a "corner" disappeared, the price tumbling to 29 and 28½@30 at the close. The Merchants Bank holds $625,000 of the certified checks of the State Bank, which were certified as good by CHARLES H. SMITH, the Cashier, and the Second National Bank holds $125,000. There will probably be litigation as to the banks upon which this loss shall fall.

JULIUS F. HARTWELL, the Cashier of the Sub-Treasury, who has been concerned in these transactions, has resigned. The Government, however, does not lose a dollar. Mr. SMITH, the Cashier of the State Bank, has also resigned.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Most Rapid Sewer in the World.

A good many of these machines have been sold in the Counties of Missisquoi and Broome; where they give the best of satisfaction. It is *noiseless*—there are no springs to get out of order—and its *simplicity* enables the most inexperienced to operate it. The Willcox & Gibbs is *the most rapid sewer in the world.*—From *The Sherbrook Gazette*, C. E.—*Advertisement.*

One cold after another, will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT one always prompt, thorough and efficacious. Sold everywhere.

A Card.

The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company beg to inform their patrons and the public that while their establishment, No. 495 Broadway, is being repaired and refitted, their business will be continued as usual at the adjoining premises, No. 497.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Lockwood's Paper Collars and Envelopes. W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD, 310 Broadway.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray Hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine—Improved. Wheel or Drop Feed. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

We will Teach our "Susy" to say, "A blessing on Mrs. Winslow," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus—the Soothing Syrup performs precisely what it professes to do. If we had the power, we would make Mrs. Winslow—as she is—the physical saviour to the infant race. —[Extract from Rev. C. Z. Weiser's letter.]

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Brevity is the Soul of Wit.

As the gentleman remarked when he summed all the merits of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS in the single word "unequaled."

An Extract

OF THE REPORT TO THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, PRESENTED AT THE LAST MEETING BY THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THIS MEDICAL INSTITUTION, FOR THE EXAMINATION OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

"The Committee have ascertained to what they consider a sufficient extent the ingredients of the article, and also its mode of preparation, and they have reason to believe that it differs in some marked particulars from the usual preparations of Malt, known under the names of Beer, Ale, and Porter, and they believe it calculated to act as a mild tonic, and to a certain extent as a nutriment, in some cases, in which the ordinary malt liquors might not be found to agree, especially in consequence of the moderate quantity of alcohol it contains in comparison with them, and they feel justified in recommending it to the profession for trial in appropriate cases."

As this report guarantees to the profession, as well as to the American people, the great value of Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage of Health, we feel justified in claiming a preference for it over all tonics advertised which are praised only by their proprietors.

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Spring Fashion of Gentlemen's Hats.—On TUESDAY, March 5, will be offered at my counters, the Spring Patterns of Gents' Dress Hats. The excellence of my fabrics and variety of style, which for years have secured for me so large a patronage in my retail department, will in this Spring pattern be fully sustained; while in the soft-hat line will be displayed the finest collection in this branch of hatting ever exhibited, being products of the combined taste and skill of my own workshop.

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MARRIED.

EATON—YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, by Rev. J. W. Diller, FRANK H. EATON to LAURA, youngest daughter of Henry Young, all of Astoria, L. I.

DIED.

AIKMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 28, Mr. HUGH AIKMAN, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 16 Harrison-st., on Monday, March 4, at 3 P. M.

BOND.—On Sunday morning, March 3, SALLY THOMPSON, widow of William Bond, formerly of Woburn, Mass., aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, northwest corner of 56th-st. and Lexington-av., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 3½ P. M.

BUNKER.—In Brooklyn, on First Day, (Sunday,) March 3, ALMIRA S., wife of Paul Bunker, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 21 Lefferts-st., on Third Day, (Tuesday,) the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

BURT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 2, Mrs. LYDIA BURT, in the 90th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. H. Graves, Classon-av., two doors north of Quincey-st.

COLGATE.—On Saturday morning, March 2, GRACE, daughter of John H. and Frances L. Colgate, aged 8 months and 5 days.

Funeral on Monday morning, March 4, at 9 A. M., from No. 135 East 16th-st.

FLAGLER.—At Kansas City, Mo., Sunday, March 3, FRANCES H., wife of Philip Flagler, in the 62d year of her age.

FURNISS.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday, March 2, AMANDA P. FURNISS, adopted daughter of the late Henry Jones, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the place of her late residence, No. 209 Livingston-st., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FROST.—On Saturday, March 2, at 1 P. M., after a lingering illness, ELIZA J., wife of William J. Frost.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning, March 4, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 324 4th-st., without further notice.

HASLER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, March 2, Mr. JOHN HASLER, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also the members of German Union Lodge No. 54, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 13 South 6th-st., on Monday, March 4, at 2 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—At Northampton, Mass., on Friday, Feb. 22, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, formerly of Norfolk, Conn., aged 66 years.

MCDONALD.—At New-Utrecht, L. I., on Friday, March 1, Miss CATHARINE MCDONALD, aged 86 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, Westchester County.

REYNOLDS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 19, at St. Augustine, Fla., SAMUEL W. REYNOLDS, aged 47 years.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, Irvington, N. Y., on Monday, the 4th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Tarrytown Depot to convey friends to the house on the arrival of the Hudson River Railroad train leaving 30th-st. at 10 o'clock A. M. A return train leaves Tarrytown at 4:10 P. M.

RAMSDELL.—On Sunday, March 3, FREEMAN, youngest child of Dr. Edwin D. and Harriet M. Ramsdell, aged 4 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 158 East 33d-st.

SIMMONS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 1, JAMES H. SIMMONS, aged 46 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Long Island Lodge No. 382, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 2 P. M., from the York-st. M. E. Church.

☞ London, Eng., papers please copy.

TOWNSEND.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, Miss SUSAN TOWNSEND, aged 65 years.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday, March 2, ROBERT L. THOMPSON, son of the late Major Thompson, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his uncle, A. H. Gale, No. 121 East 12th-st., on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TOMPKINS.—On Friday morning, March 1, at No. 137 2d-av., of pneumonia, SUSAN M., widow of Stephen B. Tompkins, formerly of Tarrytown, N. Y., in the 69th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Monday morning, March 4, at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken by the 2 o'clock train to Tarrytown for interment.

TURLAY.—On Sunday, March 3, THOMAS M. TURLAY, of the firm of Place & Turlay, in the 36th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the West Presbyterian (Rev. Dr. Hastings') Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

VOORHEES.—On Sunday morning, March 3, EMILY B., wife of J. Newton Voorhees, and daughter of the late W. W. Young.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 181 York-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, at 1½ o'clock.

WAITE.—In this City, on Sunday, March 3, E. JULIET, daughter of Judge Silas W. Waite, of Petersburgh, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

Funeral services will take place at the house of her uncle, Jno. C. Baxter, No. 156 West 49th-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, 5th inst.

WILLSHER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 2, Dr. HENRY WILLSHER, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 349 Bridge-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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S. P. M	75 00
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Millington Baptist Church	67 75
Mrs. Sarah Barrett	60 00
St. Barnabas Prot. Epis. Church, Irvington, N. Y.	57 40
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Miss E. S. Shaffer	1 00
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1866.
OFFICE OF THE
SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
No. 49 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th section of the act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865.. $640,311 00
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:
On Marine Risks.................$2,383,246 07
On Inland Risks.................212,103 14—2,595,349 21
Total.................$3,235,660 92
The amount of earned Premiums during the year, less return premiums, was.............2,120,322 30
Losses paid during the year:
On Marine Risks.................$2,382,018 81
On Inland Risks.................205,749 99
Expenses and Reinsurance.......278,638 34
Total.................$2,866,407 14
The assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz.:
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.......$440,650 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, Salvage, &c.........425,548 42
Cash.........91,778 04
Bills Receivable.........943,564 68
Premium Accounts not yet collected.........84,245 25
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies.........3,103 00
Total.........$1,988,889 39

The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's charter.

The receipts and expenditures of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:
Expenditures for Marine Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, &c.........$3,506,069 14
Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c.........2,575,462 26
Excess of expenditures over receipts.........$930,606 88
The Company were liable at the end of the year for Unpaid Losses, Return Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at. $648,611 43
Less to be received for advance in value of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at 413,426 36— 235,185 07
Deficiency.........$1,165,791 95
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and canceled.........$1,161,820 00

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company be reduced their entire amount, and the Certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for cancelation.

The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken up, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above assets.

No fire risks, disconnected from marine, have been taken by the Company.

The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, held assets as above, valued at.........$1,988,889 39
The total of all ascertained and estimated liabilities on that day were, (exclusive of the amount of premiums on outstanding risks, $636,703 75.........1,356,157 59
$632,731 80
Cash capital subscribed, to be added.........500,000 00
Making amount of assets remaining with the Company, (exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of premiums,)$1,132,731 80

By order of the Board.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

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Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market: therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia: the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—FOR SALE—A few of these well-secured and desirable Bonds recently issued by HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., Trustee. Twenty years to run, at 8 per cent. interest, payable at the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, 1st of January and 1st of July. These Bonds have guarantees of the highest character, and are amply provided for. A limited amount at par only. Apply to
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company exchanged for Second Series Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of said road, on application at our office.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to the offices of the Harmony Insurance Company, No. 158 Broadway.
GEORGE A. JARVIS, President.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	110⅛	110⅜	June, 7-30.........	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	110⅛	110½	July, 7-30.........	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107½	108	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117½	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110⅞	111⅛	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107⅞	108⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅝	108⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115½	115¾
5-20 " new, '65.	106⅜	106⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114¾
10-40 Registered.	98	98½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112¼	112½
10-40 Coupon.....	98	98½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅛	111½
Gold.............	138⅝	138⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅝	111
August, 7-30.....	105⅞	106	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110¾

We keep on hand a supply of
NEW 5-20 BONDS
to give in exchange for all issues of
7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
paying the market rates for Treasury Notes, and selling the Bonds at a price to make it advantageous for correspondents to make the exchange.
VERMILYE & CO.

REMOVAL.

MARCH 1, 1867.

We have this day REMOVED to the MORE COMMODIOUS OFFICE,

NO. 12 WALL-STREET,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER OFFICE.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, &c.

HOLDERS OF
U. S. 7 3-10 NOTES
OF ALL ISSUES
Can have them exchanged for the
NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1865,
on the most favorable terms, without delay, by applying to

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
Bought and sold on commission.
We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (*as per agreement.*) Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S
STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ESTABLISHED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Insurance, City Railroads, Gas-light, Bank, Telegraph, Express, Manufacturing and Mining Stocks receive special attention, and some on hand for sale, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates for investments.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS. M. F. HAZEN.

WANTED.
New-York Gas Company's Stock.
Metropolitan Gas Company's Stock.
FOR SALE.
42d and Grand-st. Ferry Railroad Stock.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

STUYVESANT BANK,
NO. 744 BROADWAY,
Corner of Astor-place,
Will commence business at their banking rooms on MONDAY, March 4, 1867.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.
The interest, due March 1, on the bonds of Queens County, also any bonds maturing at that date will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing.
CHARLES L. ROE, County Treasurer.

WANTED.
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.
SEWELL & PIERCE,
Attorneys, No. 62 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 583, 62, 430, 42, 570, 81, 244, 443, 284, 24, 78, 158, 524, 144, 207, 568, 80 and 258, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books will be closed on March 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen 21st.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of March prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 205½ WALNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election of Directors of the Preston Coal and Improvement Company will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1867, at 12 M. R. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 159 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

ENNISKILLEN PETROLEUM AND REFINERY CO.,
OFFICE NO. 48 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY will meet on TUESDAY, March 12, 1867, at 2 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES S. WHITE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 12 inst., at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them. JOEL C. LANE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 50 years to run; interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN CITY PROSPECT Park coupon bonds. Address H. O., Box No. 14 Post-office, New-York.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, JEWELRY and Diamonds, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

EXPRESS STOCKS.
MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.
For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

FISK GOLD MINING COMPANY.
ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fisk Gold Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 156 Fulton-st., on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock M., the polls to remain open one hour—from 12 to 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for five days previous to the election.
J. STRINGER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent., (5,) free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 23d day of February, 1867, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened on the 5th day of March next for transfers.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1867.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1867, payable at the office of the Company, Friday, March 1.

The transfer books will be closed Thursday, Feb. 21, at 4 P. M., and reopened Monday, March 4, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend of One per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company, March 9, 1867. Transfer-books closed from March 4 to the 9th, inclusive.
H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer, No. 19 Broad-st.

TO LET.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, HOUSES, &C., TO RENT.—The Comptroller of the City of New-York will receive proposals until SATURDAY, March 16, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the letting for one year of such wharves, piers, houses, &c., the leases of which expire May 1, 1867.

Information concerning the location of the property may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue, at this office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-cellar, now being completed on the four lots on Houston, southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, with marble fronts on Houston-st., will be ready for immediate occupation. Parties desirous of locating on this great line of improvements, near to Broadway, in a most superior building, will please confer with me immediately in relation to renting same. Also any parties who have made application for same. Steam will be introduced if required.
H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome.

TO LET OR LEASE—POSSESSION GIVEN April 1.—A large brick cottage adjoining the residence of the subscriber, containing 12 rooms, with outbuildings and one acre of ground and garden, situated two miles from Sing Sing and less than a mile from Croton Landing, Hudson River Railroad; rent $550. Also, a small cottage with 8 rooms, ice-house filled, one acre of land, quarter of a mile from Croton Landing depot; rent $250. For particulars apply to PIERCE VAN CORTLANDT, Croton Landing Post-office.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A WELL FURnished and commodious house, with stables, ice-house, garden, &c. It is a healthy location and within three minutes' walk of the Madison depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and 1½ hours' ride from New-York. Apply to Rev. W. WINDEYER, Madison, N. J.

TO LET OR LEASE—ELEGANT COUNTRY residence at Inwood, on the Hudson; brick mansion, with five acres of ground, stables, carriage-house and other outbuildings; seven minutes from railroad station and five miles from Central Park; will be let with furniture. Apply to F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

TO LET—A FINE MANSION, WITH FINE OUTbuildings, 17 acres of ground, half a mile west of William's Bridge Station, Harlem Railroad, on high ground; has fine view. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. A. BUHDE, on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, MARBLE BUILDing erected by the Union Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., (except banking-room,) 61 feet front by 64 feet in depth; desirable for mercantile purposes. Inquire at Bank.

A GOTHIC COTTAGE TO LET—TWO-story, attic and basement, with 1¼ acres ground and good barn, at South Yonkers; ¼ mile from Kingsbridge; within short drive of Hudson River and Harlem Railroad stations. Apply to COOPER BROS., No. 457 3d-av.

OFFICES TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE OFfices, adjoining, in South-st., on second floor, from May 1. Apply to F. PERKINS, No. 93 South-st., corner Fulton-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 204 FRONT-ST., WITH STEAM power; also four fine lofts on Fulton-st. with steam power. Inquire of WM. H. GOODWIN & CO., No. 207 Water-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

A STORE TO LET—25x100; WELL LIGHTED, excellent location for furniture or dry goods. No. 6 4th-av.

TO LEASE—FOR BOARDING OR BUSINESS purposes, on Union-square, a fine corner, with stable on the rear. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 7 Amity-place. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—MODERN THREE-STORY DWELling-house, No. 22 East 13th-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—COUNTRY SEAT about two miles south of Poughkeepsie. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY DWELLING-house No. 60 Amity-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

FIRST LOFT, NO. 16 MURRAY-ST. to let, 25x90; with part of fourth. Apply to SHERMAN BROTHERS, No. 42 Warren-st.

TO LET—ALL THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE building No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET—IN NO. 14 MAIDEN-LANE, suitable for jewelers. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 23 Liberty-st.

TO LEASE—50x100 FEET ON UNION-SQUARE. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 49 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—A well-furnished room to let without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ALSO AN office for a physician, at No. 5 West 41st-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, CENTRALLY located, with a private family, after May 1; applicants require the first floor; one large and two small bedrooms, which they would furnish; board desired with the family or by private table; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 968 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—PARties who intend visiting Europe, and wishing to have their house well taken care of, and willing to rent the same at a moderate rate to a small American family, can address PALMER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office. Highest reference given.

PARLOR, KITCHEN AND TWO BEDROOMS wanted, with gas and water, by a small American family, in New-York, Brooklyn or Yorkville, from May 1, 1867. Rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address CHARLES, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—EITHER IN NEW-York or Brooklyn, a good three-story brick house, with modern improvements. Address, stating location and rent, S. G., Box 151 *Times* Office. House agents need not apply.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OF PERFECT responsibility, wishing to furnish rooms for himself, would be willing to hire part of the furniture of a family about leaving town. Address A. HEINE, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, 3 or 4 rooms on second floor, with improvements, in a good locality below 20th-st., east side, with a respectable family. Address H. B., Box No. 2,394 New-York Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

WANTED—TO RENT, WITHIN ABOUT ONE hour's ride of New-York, healthy location, a neat cottage, with some ground attached. Address, with full particulars, J. F. R., Box No. 18 Post-office.

WANTED—A STORE, 25x100, ON OR NEAR Broadway, not above 24th-st. Rent about $4,000. STORE, Box No. 5,027 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL AND NEAT COUNTRY house, convenient to City. Will rent by the year; not over $400. COUNTRY HOUSE, Box 5,027 Post-office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN good locality. Rent not over $1,500. HOUSE, Box No. 5,027 Post-office.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL,
St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, Ireland. Proprietors, Messrs. JURY, COTTON & GOODMAN. This hotel, which is now open to the public, has been rebuilt from the foundation, on the newest and most improved principle, and will be found one of the most complete in its appointments in Europe. The situation of the hotel is the most delightful in the city. Its aspect is southerly, and from each window a splendid view of the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains is obtained, while it has the advantage of possessing for the use of its visitors, the large and beautifully-laid-out pleasure-grounds of the Green; as respects the railways, the situation is also more central than that of any other hotel in Dublin. The proprietors have spared no expense in the erection and completion of the hotel in all its departments; they embraced every improvement that art, skill and the command of modern appliances have adapted for the comfort, convenience and enjoyment of visitors. The whole arrangements of the establishment will be under the immediate superintendence and management of Mr. Goodman, who has been long known in connection with the Railway Hotel, Killarney.

GROCERIES.

DRUMMOND & MOORE,
(Late Martine, Totten & Co.,)
No. 375 6th-av., corner 23d-st.,
Would inform their patrons and the public that they have recently taken the above well-known stand, where they will keep constantly on hand and for sale a choice stock of
GROCERIES
of every description.
Imported WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS, Canned and Preserved FRUITS, Foreign and Domestic, wholesale and retail.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.
MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1867,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WEST 43D-ST.—Two three-story brick houses and lots on the north side of West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as Nos. 41 and 43. No. 41 has high-stoop, under cellar, modern improvements, in good order; No. 43 is 22.6x42, French basement, modern improvements, frescoed throughout, gas fixtures belong to the houses; lots 100.5; 60 per cent. may remain on mortgage.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
Business property, No. 448 Houston-st.........$4,750
Business property, No. 450 Houston-st.........5,500
Dwelling property, No. 2 Manhattan-st.........4,000
Dwelling property, No. 6 Lewis-st.........5,500
Business property, No. 562 Grand-st.........12,000
A portion on mortgage.
J. M. BOYD, No. 896 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT establishments in this City, located on 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; house 30 feet wide, built and finished in the very best manner for the present owner's occupancy, and now only sold on account of his changing his residence. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 8 and 10 West 49th-st.—No. 8 is 22x55, No. 10 is 16.6x60; lots 100 feet deep—finished in the best manner with all the modern improvements; high ground and one of the best locations in the City. Inquire of G. & W. YOUNGS, 163 7th-av.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF FAMILY going to Europe, four-story brown-stone elegant house on 36th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., with or without the furniture; one of the best houses offered for sale. Price $40,000, or $50,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE LEASE OF BROADWAY corner property for sale; building 90 feet deep; suitable for any first-class business; lease secured when rents were low; five years more from May 1.
J. W. DOUGHTY & CO., No. 1,258 Broadway.

A NICE SMALL BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house for sale, No. 82 East 27th-st; four-story and basement: all improvements and in good order; nearly new; first house west of Lexington-av. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop house, with extension and lot, No. 57 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., finished in splendid style, with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY English basement houses, well built and in perfect order, on 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; terms easy. Apply to CHAS. RUSTON, No. 82 Nassau-st.

BOULEVARD LOTS FOR SALE.—110 LOTS on 115th, 116th, 117th and 118th sts., Broadway, and front on Hudson River, including water right. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 258 West 18th-st. For particulars and card to view premises, apply to S. CRAWFORD, No. 119 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE house on the corner of 23d-st. and 7th-av.; suitable for a club or large boarding-house or business purpose. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IF SOLD IMMEDIATEly. house and lot No. 86 Frankfort-st.; terms easy; second mortgages bought. No. 5 Beekman-st.
CHARLES EMMONS.

FOR SALE—ON 16TH-ST., NEAR UNION-square, a handsome three-story house, 26 feet wide, 55 feet deep; lot 103 feet deep; price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE—On Avenue A and 13th-st., with large building in the rear. Apply to WM. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE IN 34TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Inquire of J. B. BULLOCK, No. 65 Nassau-st.

A HANDSOME CORNER ON UNION-SQUARE for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY on the corner of University-place and 8th-st. for sale. Apply to WILLIAM H. NEILSON, 70 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 140 West 49th-st. Inquire on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT RESIDENCES
NEAR
PROSPECT PARK.
LOCALITY
MORE ACCESSIBLE,
MORE BEAUTIFUL,
MORE HEALTHY
THAN
CENTRAL PARK.

Stylish new brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on 3d-st., a Belgian-paved boulevard leading directly to the Park, will be sold by J. COLE, auctioneer, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock M.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION APRIL 1, THE MODern-built, three-story brick house and lot No. 242 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry; in perfect order, and all improvements; price $9,000; furniture to be sold, if wanted. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—ON NEWTOWN CREEK, THE 16 lots of land, with dock lately occupied by the Laurel Oil Works. Apply on premises, near Calvary Cemetery, to R. WALLACE, or HEYE, PALMER & RIES, No. 39 Broad-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A THREE-STORY BRICK house and extra lot; also one corner of South 8th and 3d sts, both 12 rooms, water and gas, and just the spot for doctors. Price $7,500 each. S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING THE City, offers his house in Brooklyn, with every article of furniture; in perfect order. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A BRICK HOUSE WANTED FOR PURCHASE, in 11th. 12th or 13th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., or Hammond or Bank-st. or 7th-av.; partially furnished preferred. Address, stating street, number, terms, possession, &c., PURCHASER, Box No. 205 *Times* office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS TO LET.—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A corner house in 5th-av. may be had about the 1st of May by a family of two or three persons, with private table, for the year, to a party who will furnish, the same having been occupied by one family for the past three years, now going to Europe. Address JAMES, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR himself, wife and son, with furnished front room and hall bedroom attached on second floor; must be above 8th-st., and between 4th and 7th avs; price not to exceed $40 per week; private table desired: references exchanged. Address T. O. N., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—WITH FURNISHED rooms, in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen—can be had at No. 93 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on same block with Dr. T. L. Cuyler's Church; unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE good rooms, where there are few or no other boarders; must be on second floor; Brooklyn preferred. Address, with particulars, Box No. 42, New-York Post-office, or No. 74 Second-place, Brooklyn.

A ROOM WITH BOARD WANTED BY a young man between 18th and 29th sts. and Broadway and 2d-av. Address for three days, stating terms, which must be moderate, L. H. S., Station D.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD where instructions in music and use of piano will be an equivalent. References. Address by letter R. R., care of S. T. Gordon, No. 607 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, in Harlem or vicinity; terms must be moderate. Address L. F., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A furnished room, with or without partial board, in a private family, up town; east side preferred. Address, with full particulars, T. G., Box No. 1,029 Post-office.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH—Offers superior board and commodious rooms, with pure air for the Summer, within three minutes of the ferries, at reduced rates.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A SINGLE gentleman can be accommodated with rooms and board in a good pleasant location. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND BEDROOM ADjoining; also rooms for single gentlemen, with breakfast. No. 54 West 29th-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD with or without private table, in a pleasant house on Gramercy Park. Address PARK, Box 150 *Times* Office.

5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S—HANDsomely furnished rooms to let, with or without board. References required.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COAL AND WOOD YARD FOR SALE—ONE of the best chances ever offered to engage in the business; the largest retail coal and wood trade in Brooklyn; actual sales during the past year, 13,000 tons of coal and 6,000 cords of wood, as will be shown by the books. The real estate consists of 14 lots of ground, sheds, offices, stables, &c.; also, a valuable lease of dock property, where the coal and wood are landed. There are nine horses and carts, two platform scales, three sets of hoisting tackle, besides everything necessary to carry on the business. Reasons for selling, the owner wishes to retire into the country on a competency made in the business during the past ten years. A liberal amount of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Persons who actually wish to embrace this opportunity (no others) may apply for full particulars to JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PERMANENT MANUFACTURing business, established in 1855, in this City, now doing a large cash trade. The whole of the machinery, together with stock, will be sold. The works can be inspected at any time, as they are in full operation. Price $15,000 to $20,000 cash. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

$2,000 CASH DOWN AND A ROYALTY of one dollar on each article manufactured, will purchase an exclusive cash business, paying over $60,000 annual profits. None need apply except first-class responsible parties. J. DAVIS, 242 West 13th-st.

AN ESTABLISHED CASH PAYING City newspaper for sale, with everything complete; small capital required; $10,000 a year can be realized by the right party. Address PUBLICATION, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPEcial, with $10,000 or $20,000, by a house in the wholesale Yankee notion business; established; not involved; doing good business. Address PROFITABLE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—RESTAURANT PROPRIETORS contemplating removing or wanting a branch establishment, can secure a location unsurpassed in the City and with a ten years' lease. For full particulars, address BONA FIDE, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD-WILL, STOCK and fixtures of a first-class grocery-store on one of the best avenues in the City; is now doing a first-class family and cash trade. Apply corner of 30th-st. and 2d-av.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SPECIAL OR ACtive partner, with a capital of $30,000 to $40,000, in a flour, grain and provision commission business. Address Box No. 4,637 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF ONE of the best butter and egg stores on the 8th-av.; low rent. Inquire at No. 502 8th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of this road.
A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., Agent, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF 17 acres, two miles north of Baltimore, one-half set with fruit, one-half lawn, with evergreens, Summer-house, &c.; dwelling pleasant and convenient, not most modern style, in good repair; 12 rooms, besides bath-room and six large closets; large barn, with eight stalls and carriage-room; ice-house, filled, chicken-house, tool-house, children's play-house, stone dairy, and fish and ice ponds; 960 grapevines, 690 pear, 375 peach, 240 apple and 50 cherry trees, all choice kinds, and nearly all of bearing age; apricots, blackberries, (sold $430 worth last year,) raspberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, roses, choice shrubbery, and 250 ornamental trees; a fine spring, two wells and a running brook, all soft water; locality very healthy; society excellent; price, including stock and implements, $17,000; would exchange for nice, small farm, with good improvements and fruit, worth about $5,000, in Southern New-England or eastern New-York, or good house in or near New-York, worth about $12,000; possession early in April. Address HENRY W. COOKE, No. 9 Law Buildings, St. Paul-st., Baltimore.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR TO LET FURNISHED—Within one hour of the City by rail; house (occupied by owner) 38 feet square, in perfect order, supplied with water and gas; 2½ acres of land, with abundance of fine old shade trees, beautifully laid out in drives and walks; three-quarters of an acre in garden, well stocked with nearly every variety of fruit; good barn, carriage-house and hennery; three cisterns, (for house and garden,) large grape arbor, &c. The place has a frontage of nearly 300 feet on a pleasant street, and, although retired, is yet within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot, and ten minutes of churches, academies (male and female) and stores. Price $16,500, or if not sold before April 1, will be let, thoroughly furnished, for $2,000 per annum. Address EVERGREENS, Box No. 53 New-York Post-office.

A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, SITUATED at Powerville, Morris County, N. J., one mile from the flourishing town of Boonton, consisting of rolling mill, forge, flouring mill, all now in operation; blacksmith-shop and nine dwelling-houses, hotel and other buildings in connection with the works, and 45 acres of land; the whole being a part of the estate of the late Thomas C. Willis, deceased. The property is very advantageously situated with regard to markets, &c., being directly on the line of the Morris Canal, and one mile from a depot now being built on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and within thirty miles of New-York. Will be sold cheap to close the estate. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York, or C. C. WILLIS, on the premises.

DESIRABLE STONE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Location good; surroundings romantic and beautiful; convenient to depot, the different churches and to good schools; house 33 by 38 feet; two stories, eight rooms, well arranged, with a large hall; wing two stories, five rooms, a furnace, gas, and a good stream of water from a never-failing spring, with about 1½ acres of land, barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings, that are convenient to the place. Several acres of meadow land may be purchased with the residence if required. Address Box No. 84 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIdence in the village of Hempstead, Long Island, 20 miles from New-York, a good two-story house with ten rooms; barn, wagon-house, &c., all in good order; with five acres of most excellent land; two grape arbors over 80 feet long, covered with the choicest vines; apples, pears, cherries, currants, raspberries, &c. The location is perfectly healthy. Five trains daily to New-York. Price $5,000. Inquire of R. MERRILL & SONS, No. 156 Water-st., New-York, or of J. T. HOBBY, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES of productive land in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres wood and timber; situated one-half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset Depot; the farm is in a good location and convenient; on the place are choice-bearing fruit trees, in full bearing; abundance of other fruit; a nice pond; a well of never-failing water; large and convenient house, barn and other buildings. For further particulars, apply to or address STEPHEN SCHENCK, Syosset, L. I.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, FARM AND COUNtry residence south side of Long Island in view of the ocean; half a mile from new Southside Railroad depot; 26 miles from New-York; contains 124 acres, 20 of which are woodland; large house, 47 by 34; kitchen and wash-house, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet and furnace, &c., plenty of outbuildings and ice-house filled, a nice cottage, trout pond 700 feet long, all spring water, good shooting, fishing, &c. For particulars address WM. WORTS, No. 25 Front-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION—MARCH 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to close the estate of the late David Woley, containing about 120 acres, situated on the west side of the Hudson River, about 2½ miles north of Highland and half an hour's drive from Poughkeepsie; choice farm, and beautifully located for a gentleman's residence, being in the neighborhood of Messrs. Astor, Frothingham and other gentlemen from New-York City. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., THE FARM of the late Benjamin Mills, containing seventy acres homestead and thirty-six acres woodland. good house and large and convenient outbuildings, with a fine young orchard and large brook, suitable for making a trout-pond. The stock and movables will be sold with the farm if desired. Apply to LYMAN B. SMITH Administrator, Smithtown, L. I., or E. S. MILLS, No. 51 White-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—A FARM SITUATED AT Crum Pond, in Yorktown, consisting of 80 acres. The soil is in good condition, is well watered, and a very desirable place for a residence or farming purposes. It is near a church, school-house, Post-office, and in a good neighborhood. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of J. H. COOPER, No. 926 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, one mile from Mount Vernon, 2½ miles from New-Rochelle, containing about 14 acres, with fruit in abundance, and a fine large house containing all modern improvements; fish-pond, ice-house, large barn and all other improvements necessary for a desirable residence. Inquire of G. YOUNGS, No. 163 7th-av., from 9½ to 11 A. M., or 3 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT SAYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, one of the best farms on the south side; 110 acres, divided into arable, meadow and woodland, with good farm-house and necessary outbuildings. Price $12,000, or will be sold in parcels. Southside Railroad goes through the place. Apply to H. J. TERRY or WILLETT GREEN, Administrators, Sayville, or WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—An elegant country residence at Peekskill on the Hudson, commanding a magnificent view of the river and Highlands; house has all the modern improvements; suitable outbuildings; about 36 acres of land. For particulars apply to M. C. HUSSEY, on the premises, or of DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st., where picture of house can be seen.

FOR SALE—AT BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESter County, about three-quarters of a mile from the Harlem Railroad station, a cottage and eleven acres of land, well improved, with stable, ice-house, laundry, garden, fruit and shade trees, &c., all in excellent order, in a healthy and pleasant locality. Apply to A. B. McDONALD, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, No. 257 York-st., Van Vorst-square, Jersey City; lot 25x230, to Bright-st.; small barn, garden; view of New-York Bay; pleasant park in front; first-class neighborhood; best part of city; house first-class in every respect; $20,000. Apply at Room No. 13, No. 117 Broadway.

A COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Scotch Plains, 22 miles from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; ten acres of nicely-improved land, with new two-story frame house in very good order; fine barn and carriage-house, and plenty of large and small fruit; price $5,500.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A large and well-finished house, with all modern conveniences; large barn and other necessary outbuildings; about 3½ acres of land; 800 feet street front; in rapidly improving neighborhood; less than 15 minutes' walk from depot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE LARGE COUNTRY seat on Water-st., Elizabeth, known as the Rickett mansion, with spacious grounds; admirably adapted for a boarding-house or school. If not sold by the 15th inst. will be let. C. R. CHRISTOPHER, No. 8 Wooster-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

$2,500 FOR A FARM OF 40 ACRES, heavy loam soil; comfortable house and barn, fruit, &c.; half-mile from a village, 37 from New-York; on Long Island; pleasant and healthy location; title perfect; terms easy. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT SING SING, N. Y.—A TWO-story basement and attic frame house, nearly new. Well finished from cellar to attic, with twelve rooms. Lot 59x123 feet, with a choice variety of fruit. Price, $5,000; terms easy. Apply to TOWNSEND YOUNG, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS, with barn, wood-house, henery, garden, spring, and some five acres of land, near Paterson, N. J., within an hour of New-York and two minutes of a railroad station. Apply immediately to Rev. J. SCUDDER, No. 156 Chambers-st., New-York.

A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN PARK, at Orange, N. J., (only one hour from Barclay-st., New-York,) containing ten rooms, for sale at $8,000; also, a building lot of eight acres for sale low. Apply to the owner, L. S. HASKELL, Orange, N. J., or T. B. MERRICK & CO., No. 70 William-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN ACRES, within 45 minutes of City; brick house, barn and all necessary out-buildings; house has 20 rooms; gas, bath and hot and cold water; on Passaic River, opposite Newark, N. J. G. W. PLATTE, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late J. B. Herrick, about 24 acres, situate on the Hunt's Point Road, in Westchester County, 3 miles from Harlem Bridge. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st.

FOR SALE.—J. W. BOGERT, NO. 95 LIBERTY-st. Country seat, Flushing, three-story, stable, hennery, &c. Country seat, White Plains, two-story, stable, hennery, &c. Country seat, Rye, two-story, stable, hennery, &c. Farms and country seats in all sections, cheap.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—AT INWOOD, ON the Hudson, at Kingsbridge and Fort Washington, magnificent country seats, furnished and unfurnished. Inquire of THOMAS VEITCH,
No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—AT INWOOD, ON THE HUDSON, house furnished, about three-fourths acre land; barn, fine garden, finest fruit, and never-failing spring of water. Inquire of THOMAS VEITCH,
No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, NEAR HACKensack, ten minutes from depot, a house and one acre of garden, well stocked with all kinds of fruit; house contains all the modern improvements; carriage-house and stable. Inquire at No. 228 West-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO COUNTRY residences on Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I. For maps and particulars address Box No. 2,074 New-York Post-office, or apply to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON, on the premises.

A CHOICE FARM, 138 ACRES, ONE MILE FROM SOMERVILLE, N. J.—Fine buildings, beautiful and healthy location; all in complete order. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a small cottage just north of landing, commanding extended view of the river; 4½, with outbuildings. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

ATTRACTIVE HOMES, WITHIN ONE hour by rail, from $1,800 to $10,000; productive farms in New-Jersey; also in Mohawk Valley. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT NORWALK CONN.—fine large house, in complete order, supplied with gas, water, furnace and range; location beautiful, and in every respect most desirable; six acres of ground, finely diversified; excellent gardens, an abundance of fruit, never-failing springs, and well of soft water; forest trees and evergreen hedges; extensive view of the town and country, of the islands and Sound; within five minutes' walk of horse-cars, and eight minutes' drive to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Price reasonable and terms easy. If not sold soon will be rented, furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In Flemington, N. J., situated in the best part of the village, within three minutes' walk of Philadelphia and New-York Depots; a fine modern house, containing ten rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c.; grounds comprise 2½ acres, beautifully improved with very fine garden grapery, green-house and elegant shade trees; great abundance of fruit; good barns and outbuildings. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., a gentleman's residence, furnished, with from two to seven acres, as required. House contains 13 rooms, with modern conveniences, within four minutes' walk of M. & E. R. R. station. Inquire of Dr. GEO. PECK, on the premises, cor. of Main-st. and Maple-av., or of CYRUS PECK, Continental Ins. Co., 102 Broadway, N. Y. Also, eligible building lots and sites for sale in East Orange and Roseville. No money required if improved.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, completely furnished, at Fishkill, on the Hudson; the house large, with all modern improvements; outbuildings numerous and in perfect order; 45 to 75 acres of choice land, with half a mile of frontage on the river; views and location unsurpassed. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE MARBLE quarry property in Vermont, near a railroad. There is a fine quarry open and ready for operations on a large scale. An admirable opportunity for establishing a company. Principals only need apply. Address VERMONT, Box No. 412 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended English, Protestant and other cooks, in City or country, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st. Nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, young girls, houseworkers, cooks, washers and ironers, &c.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse, who also is capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of reference, being three and a half years in her last place. Call at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant American woman a situation to take care of a young baby; can take the entire care and feed with a bottle; can do plain sewing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 129 East 29th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE DEsires to procure situations for two Protestant girls—one as laundress, the other as chambermaid; both are competent and highly recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and to take care of growing children, or chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call this day at No. 100 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman a situation as nurse and sew; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for a young German girl to take care of children and instruct them in German and in music. Call, for two days, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 46 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as ladies' maid; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPAble girl to do cooking or general house-work; is an excellent washer and ironer, and is neat, economical and respectful; best reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do the fine washing and ironing, in a small, private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 51 Vandam-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does the coarse washing. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITuation; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, and boning and larding; also, jellies and all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 190 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 35 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl in the City or country, as chambermaid and waiter, or to do housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as plain cook, and assist with washing or housework, in a small family; City reference. Can be seen at No. 103 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a restaurant or boarding-house; meat or pastry; understands all kinds of cooking in general; good references. Inquire at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, meats, game and pastry; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 95 West 19th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook and assist in washing; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook and to do general housework in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 260 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT WOman a situation as good cook; has good reference. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GREAT NUMber of girls. Apply at No. 114 East Houston-st., near 2d-av.

A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO writes and speaks French fluently, and who has resided in Paris, wishes to accompany a family to Europe, who will find her a valuable acquisition as attendant on a lady or one or two children; unexceptionable references given; liberal compensation expected. Address Miss P., care of Wm. Parker, Register's Office, City Hall Park.

A LADY, AGED 30, ONE OF THE F. F. V.'s, highly educated, experienced as a teacher, wishes an engagement as instructress or companion to a cultivated family going abroad; would partly pay her passage over; is proof against sea-sickness; speaks French; best City references. Address P. O., Box 1,383.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow woman wants to take in washing, or would go out by the day; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 4 West 27th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A first-class man accustomed to the care and management of fancy stock; his wife would take the management of the dairy; has been eight years in his present place; can give the best of reference from his present employer. Apply or address G. G., at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man and wife without incumbrance; the man as coachman and plain gardener; the woman as cook and assist in washing; understands all about milk and butter; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 60 1st-av., Room No. 4; no objection to a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GARDENER by a single man; has been in the largest places in England and this country; understands gardening in all its branches, as vegetables, grapes, stove and greenhouse plants; also landscape gardening. Apply to-day, from 10 to 12, at the seed-store, No. 9 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman, by a single man (Scotch,) who has a practical knowledge of gardening, grapery, greenhouse fruit, vegetables and flowers, and keeping a place in good order; has good references. Address for two days WILLIAM, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has had the care of a horse, harness and carriage for two years; has first-class City reference from his last place. Address M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman; has nine years' experience in the City; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 54 West 19th-st., for two days, W. H. Mills' Livery-stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER; understands all the branches of agriculture in full; would work a place on shares near a good market place. Address S. S., No. 201 Fulton-st., Edting L. Peavey's seed-store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman and plain gardener, or to do general work and make himself generally useful; has good reference; is a Protestant; can milk. Address W. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a Scotchman, a married man, who has had several years' experience in this country; the best of references can be furnished. Apply to COCHRAN & CO., No. 443 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man a situation as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City recommendations; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young man as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses; good driver; willing to make himself useful about a place; good references. Call or address BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as gardener; understands the care of horses and driving; thoroughly competent to take care of a gentleman's place; best of City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, TO GO INTO the country, a situation as groom and coachman, and to assist in gardening; the wife to cook or do chamberwork and sewing; the best of references can be given. Address J. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; well experienced in Brooklyn and New-York; the best of City reference given. Address J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman, who understands his business and is not afraid to work; is married, but has no incumbrance; has the highest reference. Call or address W. R., No. 122 East 53d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; A place in the country preferred: reference, last employer. Apply ... Room No. 60, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman who thoroughly understands his business; is a good judge of horses; would like to get some place where he could be steady; wages not so much an object; can keep horses from kicking or eating their blankets, and is a careful driver; is well acquainted with the City; knows how to milk if required, or can do almost anything about a gentleman's place; would like to get charge of four horses; is not afraid to work, and is not fond of going out at nights; always steady about the place, and is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of City reference. Address C. Y., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, is one year married, a situation as farmer; thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; also, is a good plain gardener; also, thoroughly understands the care and treatment of all kinds of stock; his wife is a first-class dairy woman, has had five years experience; he can show three years best of reference; is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of any gentleman's place. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Office, No. 73 Nassau-st., near *Times* Building, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener or coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; understands the pruning of vines and fruit trees, and is a good vegetable gardener; no objection to the country; can furnish the best of City and country references. Call on or address J. M., at Thos. McCaffrey's feed-store, No. 350 Fulton-st., opposite Adams-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS, practical English gardener, who thoroughly understands hot and cold vineries, stove, and greenhouse plants, vegetables, &c.; had great experience in laying out and improving gentlemen's gardens; married; no incumbrance; best of reference. Address for three days, A. V., Box No 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single man who understands the care of horses and farm-stock, &c.; is thoroughly competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; has the best of reference. Address S. N., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener; one who thoroughly understands the care of vegetables, fruit and graperies; best of City reference from last employer. Address P. H., No. 335 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver; understands his business, and is willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG MAN who writes a good hand, quick and correct at figures, and well acquainted with the City, in some establishment as assistant book-keeper, shipping or entry clerk, or messenger. Address D. O., 12 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN A private family, or valet to a single gentleman; is fully competent; City reference; will leave New-York if required. Apply to Mrs. SANDERS, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOber man as groom, to take care of road-horses; understands the care of wagons and harness; has good City reference. Address C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who has long experience on plants and grapes grown in forcing house and cold grapery. Address W. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Address O. M. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a middle-aged Protestant man, of long experience in England and this City. The best City reference. Can be seen, or address No. 470 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener; fully understands his business; will be found obliging and industrious; good reference given. Address J. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH COACHMAN AND groom, a situation; has first-class references; can take care of a vegetable garden if required. Call or address ALEXANDER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as packer or porter in a fancy goods or dry goods house; can give references as to honesty, capacity, &c. Apply to or address M. DUNN, No. 256 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant man, in a private family, with three years' reference from his last place. Call or address R. M., No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN AS gardener, farmer and coachman; can take charge of a place; is married and has one child; good references can be given. H. GOODMAN, Elizabeth Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN a situation as gardener. Inquire under letters A. B., by Mr. Bridgeman, seedman and florist, Broadway, second door from 18th-st.

OWNERS OF HOUSES, &c., GOING TO Europe, can have them taken care of while absent, by an American family of good position, who refer, by permission, to O. Holden, No. 12 Bible House.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS HAD SOME EXperience with accounts, and who can keep a set of books; to one of moderate expectations and unexceptionable references a permanent situation is offered. Address Box No. 1,454 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AMERICAN YOUTH from 16 to 18 years of age, to make himself generally useful in an importing fancy goods business. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. at 117 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS FOR A private family; one as cook, the other as laundress; both to be competent. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av., where the employer may be seen.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO IS A GOOD gardener and farmer. Address, stating wages and qualifications, Box No. 780 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK; CITY references required. Apply at No. 82 10th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

First—Notice is hereby given that the firm of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO. is dissolved by the retiring therefrom of CHARLES PRATT. CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS or CHARLES PRATT will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
CHAS. PRATT,
THOS. B. HIDDEN,
LEONARD RICHARDSON,
EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

Second—The business of white leads, paints, varnishes, and in painters and artists materials of the late firm of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st., will hereafter be conducted, by the undersigned, under the firm name of CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS & CO.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
THOS. B. HIDDEN,
LEONARD RICHARDSON,
EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

Third—Mr. CHARLES PRATT having exclusively acquired from the late firm of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO. their entire interest in the general oil and petroleum business (excepting the linseed and paint oils) the canning establishment and tin can manufacturing and oil packing business as heretofore carried on by them will hereafter conduct the same, as their successor, on his own account at No. 108 Fulton-st.
CHAS. PRATT.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Banking and Commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government Securities, &c., at No. 78 Broadway, New-York.
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD,
J. S. LOCKWOOD.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
Our connection with the Passaic Chemical Works of this city ended on the 1st of January last.
CONDIT & HANSON.
NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership as commission merchants, under the firm name of WALSH, PATRICK & CO.
CHARLES WALSH, of Mobile.
WILLIAM PATRICK,
C. G. RAMSAY.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of DEMAREST, ADAMS & WHITE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
P. P. DEMAREST,
S. G. ADAMS,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867. C. L. WHITE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the name of ADAMS & WHITE, and will continue to transact business as Commission Merchants and Brokers, at No. 32 Moore-st.
S. G. ADAMS,
C. L. WHITE.

ALBERT CLARK HAVING ASSOCIATED with him CHARLES C. WAITE in the management of the Brevoort House, the firm from and after this date will be CLARK & WAITE.
ALBERT CLARK.
March 1, 1867. CHARLES C. WAITE.

HORATIO K. BARSTOW BECOMES A partner in my business from January 1, 1867. The name of the firm in future will be WM. GALE, JR. & CO. WM. GALE, JR.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.
THE FIRM OF S. C. JUDD & CO. NO. 1,370 Broadway, has this day dissolved, and the business will be hereafter carried on by S. C. JUDD.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1867, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1867, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners of
J. W. ALLEN, } Taxes and
J. W. BROWN, } Assessments.

SHIPPING.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

FULTON.........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, March 16
MERRIMAC.......E. Van Sice.......Saturday, March 30
ARAGO...........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, April 13
MISSISSIPPI....G. Sumner.........Saturday, April 27
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, May 11
MERRIMAC.......E. Van Sice.......Saturday, May 25

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.......................................$120
SECOND-CLASS....................................
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board. For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y., or
C. L. BARTLETT & CO., No. 16 Broad-st., Boston.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...........................$130
Second Cabin Passage..........................100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...........................$125
Second Cabin Passage..........................80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, April 6
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, April 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
LOUISIANA, HARRINGTON.......SATURDAY, Mar. 9
THE QUEEN, GROGAN...........SATURDAY, Mar. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON............SATURDAY, Mar. 23
ERIN, CUTTING...................SATURDAY, Mar. 30
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 75 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA, CRAIG...................SATURDAY, March 16
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD......SATURDAY, March 23
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY......Mar. 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....WEDNESDAY.....Mar. 6
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY......Mar. 9
CITY OF BOSTON............SATURDAY......Mar. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY......Mar. 23
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin..............$110 | Steerage.................$30
First Cabin to London....115 | Steerage to London........35
First Cabin to Paris......125 | Steerage to Paris..........45
Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA.................................March 6
ALEPPO................................March 13
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.................................$80 Gold.
Steerage..............................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 9.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, April 13.
The British iron steamship CELLA, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 9.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamer
OTTOWA, Capt. ARCHER.
From Antwerp.....................SATURDAY, March 23
From New-York....................SATURDAY, April 13
taking passengers at the following rates:
First Cabin (according to location of stateroom,) $75 to $90
Steerage...$40
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin..............$170 | Steerage..............$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Other first-class steamers will follow from either side every second SATURDAY.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
For passage or freight apply to
HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.......March 23 | SATURDAY.....April 20
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.................................$45
Passage money to Havana.................................50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., FROM PIER No. 4 NORTH RIVER.
The elegant side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE.......ADAMS......SATURDAY, Mar. 9
EAGLE................GREENE......SATURDAY, Mar. 16
COLUMBIA............BARTON......SATURDAY, Mar. 23
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship
MERCEDITA,
carrying the United States mails,
is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY at 3 P. M.
C. HEINECKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

SHIPPING.

1867. **HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES!** 1867.

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE
WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DIAMOND CITY, DEER LODGE, AND ALL POINTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.
All steamers of this line class A No. 1. We have our own trains to fulfill our contracts.
The A No. 1 light draught steamer AMELIA POE, THOMAS POE, master, will leave SATURDAY, March 16, (or as soon as navigation is open in Omaha.)
The A No. 1 light draught steamer YORKTOWN, G. W. EBERT, master, will leave on SATURDAY, March 23.
The A. No. 1 light draught steamer G. A. THOMPSON, will leave TUESDAY, March 26.
The A No. 1 light draught steamer DEER LODGE, ———, master, will leave WEDNESDAY, April 3.
The other boats of the line will be started during the season, as may be required.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. EAGER, Agent.
No. 41 Broad-st.; or
JOHN G. COPELIN, Agent,
S. E. corner Maine and Olive sts., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, WILLIAM WEIR, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Thursday, March 7, at 10 A. M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin, $120; second cabin, $70; steerage, $37 50.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $125; second cabin, $75; steerage, 45.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $225; second cabin, $135; steerage, $75.
To be followed by the
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER...........................April 6
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES...........................April 20
FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:
May 4, June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20.
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

FROM NEW-YORK TO FRANCE DIRECT.
STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
SIR JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.
The French "Company of Charterers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.		LEAVING BREST.	
TUESDAY	April 9	SATURDAY	April 27.
THURSDAY	May 16	TUESDAY	June 4
SATURDAY	June 22	THURSDAY	July 11
TUESDAY	July 30	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
THURSDAY	Sept. 12	TUESDAY	Oct. 1
SATURDAY	Oct. 19	THURSDAY	Nov. 7

TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.
Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $140, $125, $100, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.
For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

GRAND EXCURSION.
TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
The new and first-class ocean-going iron steamship
HAVANA, 2,000 tons burden,
STEPHEN WHITMAN, Commander,
will make an excursion from New-York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking passengers for Paris, London and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving passengers holding excursion tickets about six weeks in Europe.
This magnificent steamship is divided into watertight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.
The HAVANA will carry only first-class passengers.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Price of passage, in currency, to Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of state-room. To Havre only, $150 and $175.
For further particulars and passage apply to the agents,
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or
THAYER & SARGENT, No. 26 South-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, March 11, 1867, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer MONTANA, for San Francisco, where passengers will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1867, direct for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Passengers who prefer to lie over ten days at San Francisco, Panama or Acapulco, can take the RISING STAR hence March 1, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	FIRST CABIN.	SECOND CABIN.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170
San Francisco to Kong Kong	300	200

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MARCH 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
MARCH 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
MARCH 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamers
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 7.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, March 14,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails March 9.
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Mar. 16
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida Ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship ———, Capt. ———,
will leave on ———, March —, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.
The HUNTSVILLE sails on Saturday, March 16.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL MEADE, will follow March 16.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, March 9.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 16.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, March 23.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD. English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway,
Two doors above Wall-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, March 9,
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, March 30,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
AMERICA, Capt WAKEMAN, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company,
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine, fast and favorite steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
Receiving freight now.
N. B.—No charges made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and *11 P. M.—*Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1867.
SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
STEAMER SEA-BIRD
will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, March 4,	3 P. M.	Monday, March 4,	7 A. M.
Tuesday, March 5,	3 P. M.	Tuesday, March 5,	7½ A. M.
Wednesday, March 6,	3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 6,	8 A. M.
Thursday, March 7,	3½ P. M.	Thursday, March 7,	8 A. M.
Saturday, March 9,	9½ A. M.	Friday, March 8,	8 A. M.
Tuesday, March 12,	10½ A. M.	Monday, March 11,	8½ A. M.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
At their Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.,
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, March 4, 5 and 6, at 4 o'clock,
the entire MEDICAL LIBRARY of the late Dr. David Hosack. This library, which was selected with great care both in this country and in Europe, during the long period in which he held several professorships, comprises a vast variety of important, scarce and expensive books. Also many presentation copies with the autographs of eminent surgeons and physicians. And also a few choice books relating to the history of America, &c. Catalogues are ready and will be sent to any address on application.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 10TH-AV.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
10TH-AV.—The lot of land, with the brick store and dwelling thereon, situate on the easterly side of 10th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., and known as No. 124. The buildings, which are of brick, and well and substantially built, cover the entire lot, are four stories high in front for a depth of 50 feet, one story high for 25 feet and two stories high for 25 feet. Lot 22 feet 4 inches by 100 feet.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PARTITION OF PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, FULTON, WALKER AND LISPENARD STS., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF WM. ROSS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Esq., Referee.
BROADWAY—The valuable improved property on the southwest corner Broadway and Walker-st., and known as Nos. 395, 397 and 399 Broadway.
WALKER-ST.—The store lots on the south side of Walker-st., adjoining above on the rear, and known as Nos. 61, 63, 65 and 69 Walker-st.
BROADWAY—Strip of ground southeast corner Fulton-st., 4 feet 11 inches front on Broadway, and 160 feet 2 inches front on Fulton-st.; it is now leased to lessees of adjoining property for $10,000 per annum and taxes until May 1, 1871; this lease is terminable by owner of strip on any 1st day of May during the term, on one year's previous notice.
FULTON-ST.—Valuable lot, with buildings, No. 144 Fulton-st., 27x107 feet.
BROADWAY—Nos. 407 and 409, west side, between Lispenard and Walker sts., 52.6 front, 60.10 rear, by 103.2 in depth.
LISPENARD-ST.—No. 58, 190.6 west of Broadway; valuable lot with buildings, 25x91.3.
Book maps at the office of the auctioneers,
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.
FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on TUESDAY, 19th March, 1867, at eleven o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1867.
The lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.
The lease of the Ferry to be established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, to Pavonia, N. J.
The said ferry leases will be sold with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.
Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, NO. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., Feb. 28, 1867.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, March 15, 1867, at bonded warehouse, basement No. 40 Cortlandt-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., ten cases, containing about 250,000 cigarettes, the same having been distrained for taxes due the United States under the Internal Revenue Law. T. F. BAILEY, Collector.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF SALOMON KOHNSTAMM.—Will be sold at public auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following valuable property:
1. All that certain two-story house and lot of land known as Number One Hundred and Thirteen Leonard-street, in the City of New-York; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.
2. Also that two-story house known as Number One Hundred and Fifteen Leonard-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.
3. Also that three-story frame house and lot known as Number Two Benson-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 23 feet in width by 85 feet in depth—adjacent to said lots Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-street.
4. Also all that certain house and lot No. 56 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.
5. Also all that certain house and lot No. 58 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in front by 100 feet in depth.
For terms and particulars apply to WM. H. LUFF, No. 48 Wall-st.
JOSEPH STUART,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
Trustees of the Estate of Salomon Kohnstamm.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON 16TH-ST.—220 feet 6 inches west from Avenue B, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.
Also, plot on south side of 128d-st., 51 feet west of 7th-av., 124 feet front by an average of 85 feet in depth.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
REFEREE'S SALE.
J. F. PIERCE, Esq., REFEREE.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable
STORE PROPERTY,
ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PECK-SLIP AND FRONT-ST.
known as No. 35 Peck-slip and No. 237 Front-st.
About 50 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage.
Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.
City residences, stores and lots, country seats and farms, bought, sold, rented and exchanged, loans negotiated, auction sales of furniture, &c.
TUESDAY, March 12,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Positive sale of ten brick and frame dwelling-houses, in the VIIth, IXth and XIIIth Wards of Brooklyn, and one brick house in Hoboken City. Also, thirty-one valuable building lots in the VIIth and XIXth Wards of Brooklyn.
SOUTH 5TH-ST.—East side, Nos. 168, 182 and 188; three three-story brick houses, each containing ten rooms.
HICKORY-ST.—South side, between Bedford and Franklin avs.; three beautiful two-story and basement frame cottages, built in a superior manner; each house 19x34; each house contains nine rooms, water, gas and heater; good location.
DE KALB-AV.—South side, 75 feet east from Throop-av.; one handsome frame cottage house, with large extension; house built in best manner.
FULTON-AV.—South side, 183 feet 9 inches west of Schenectady-av.; one two-story frame cottage house, 18 feet 9 inches x28 feet, with large two-story extension.
WILLOUGHBY-AV.—North side, between Grand-av. and Ryerson-st.; five lots.
WILLOUGHBY-AV.—South side, opposite the above; three lots.
HEWES-ST.—Between Wythe and Bedford avs.; four lots.
WYTHE-AV.—Between Hewes and Hooper sts.; five lots.
SANDFORD-ST.—Southeast corner of Flushing-av.; one lot.
BALTIC-ST.—West side, between Howard and Saratoga avs.; six lots.
SARATOGA-AV.—West side, between Baltic and Warren sts.; seven lots.
HOBOKEN CITY PROPERTY.
8TH-ST.—No. 42 West side, between Garden and Bloomfield sts.; one two-story basement brick house, with extension; house is built in a superior manner, with Philadelphia brick front and brown-stone trimmings, and contains eleven rooms, with bath-room.
Terms liberal. For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE CORNER 52 BLEECKER-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of J. C. Kelly, M. D., deceased:
BLEECKER-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot situate on the southeasterly corner of Bleecker and Mulberry sts., known as No. 52 Bleecker-st. The house is 27x64 feet, built in the most substantial manner, and has modern improvements.
MULBERRY-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot on the easterly side of Mulberry-st., on the rear of the above-described property, and known at No. 308 Mulberry-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 4TH-AV., AND STABLE AND LOT 270 MOTT-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of purchasers at the sale of the 20th inst., they not having complied with the terms of sale:
MOTT-ST.—The lot of land, with the stable thereon, situate on the easterly side of Mott-st., south of and near Houston-st., known as No. 270. The stable covering the lot is one-story frame in front, and three-story brick on the rear.
4TH-AV.—Eight lots, west side, between 122d and 123d sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer
VALUABLE BLEECKER-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
BLEECKER-ST.—The lot of land situated on the southwest corner of Bleecker and Mulberry sts., with the three-story brick house on the front, known as No. 54 Bleecker-st., and the first-class four-story brick house on the rear, known as No. 309 Mulberry-st.; the last-mentioned house has modern improvements; lot 24 feet 11 inches front, 46 feet on the rear, 103 feet on the westerly line, and 94 feet 3 inches on Mulberry-st.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
100,000 PICTURE FRAMES.
SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF 100,000 PICTURE FRAMES, of all sizes and varieties of styles, ovals and arched tops, finished in imitation rosewood and gold, also in composition, suitable for portraits, photographs, &c., &c.; all regular goods, from one of the first manufacturing houses in the country, and warranted made of the best material and in the best manner. This is the first sale of this kind ever offered to the public, and is well worthy the special attention of dealers in frames. To be sold by auction, without reserve, at the Trade Salerooms, No. 498 Broadway, by LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., on TUESDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. Catalogues ready. Goods will be exhibited on the morning of the day of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GRAND AND MADISON STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
The gore lot of land situate at the junction of Grand and Madison sts., being 75.5 on Grand-st., 67.7 on Madison-st. and 37.6 on the easterly side.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
CLINTON-ST. PROPERTY.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two-story and attic brick-front house and lot, No. 37 Clinton-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.; lot 20x50 feet. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SALE IN PARTITION, UNDER P. T. RUGGLES, ESQ., REFEREE.—53 LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 95TH AND 96TH STS. SALE PEREMPTORY, WITHOUT RESERVE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
4TH-AV.—8 lots whole front, between 95th and 96th sts.
95TH-ST.—23 lots, north side, adjoining the above.
96TH-ST.—22 lots, south side, adjoining the above.
ALSO,
3D-AV.—1 lot, west side, between 96th and 97th sts.
4TH-AV.—1 lot, west side, between 75th and 76th sts.
8TH-AV.—3 lots, east side, between 122d and 123d sts.
124TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, 250 feet east of 1st-av.
FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1867.
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
WEST 54TH-ST.—Four-story brick house and lot, No. 406.
MULBERRY-ST.—Two-story and basement house and lot, No. 132.
Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 7, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 West 12th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of: 1 handsome carved rosewood suite, in satin brocatel; 1 rosewood etegere, round, fancy, and card tables, 2 ebony and gilt reception chairs, 2 oval mirrors, 1 black-walnut extension table, dining-room chairs, carved oak buffet, 1 blackwalnut sideboard, hall-stand and chairs, cornices, window shades, blackwalnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire a glace, shaving stands, marble-top commodes, towel racks, carved blackwalnut chairs, armchair, lounges, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NEW-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of A. H. Barney and Louis McLane, Trustees for Wells, Fargo & Co.:
WALL-ST.—The plot of ground with the four-story brick building thereon, on the southerly side of Wall-st. between Broadway and New-st., and known as Nos. 3 and 5 Wall-st., being 39 feet 5 inches front on Wall-st; and 63 feet 2 inches in depth on the easterly side. Possession of the premises will be given on the first day of May next. Full particulars and terms of sale can be had at the office of the auctioneer, 3 Pine-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MARCH 4, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 56 and 58 Attorney-st., mortgage sale, steam engine, boiler, shafting, pulleys, saws, benches, tools and everything connected with the manufacture of wood ware. Also one horse and truck.
JOSEPH STOKES, Attorney for Mortgagee.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: 1 marble-top buffet and contents of glassware, 2 office desks, 1 Stearns & Marvin safe, 1 letter-copying press, 12 Japan boxes for papers, 2 pictures, 1 iron wash-stand, bowl, pitcher and slop-jar; 1 tin box and contents of glassware, a lot of loose glassware, 1 picture and 2 maps, surveying apparatus, 100 books and rack, 1 wagon-pole and whiffle-trees, 2 bedsteads, 1 bureau, 3 work-stands, 2 ottomans, 1 whatnot, 1 wash-stand, 2 cases books, 5 barrels and contents of crockery, &c.; 4 cases goods, bedding, &c.; 1 nurse-chair, lot of window-shades, 2 Japan foot-baths, 1 aquarium, 2 pails, 1 waffle-iron, 1 tin pail, 2 wire dish covers, 1 japanned box and contents, 1 lot flower-pots, 1 toilet-tub, 1 small box and contents, 1 lot stair-rods, 1 Japanese umbrella, ½ barrel and contents, 4 cases and contents, 1 brush broom, 2 earthen jars, 1 engraving, 1 plated ice-pitcher, 1 dish, plated; 1 towel, 9 cut goblets, 1 glass pitcher, 6 glass vases, 1 glass fruit-dish, 3 hats and $19 uncurrent and broken-bank money—have been distrained upon for the non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the auction-room of RICHARD WALTERS, No. 27 East Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of March, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CAROLINE M. WOODWORTH, plaintiff, *against* Selim E. Woodworth and Lesitte F., his wife, Georgiana L. Beebe, Joseph H. McArthur and Julia, his wife, James S. Wethered and Mary J., his wife, Lydia G. Locke, Minnie Locke, Belle Locke, Willie Locke, John W. Conner and Julia W., his wife, William Parkinson and Louisa, his wife, and William R. Woodworth, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Complaint served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
MARSH, COE & WALLIS.
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 170 Broadway.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of December, 1866.
MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50 cents canceled.]
f11-law6wM*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.......................................MAX MARETZEK
OPENING OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON
On THURSDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8,
when will be presented Rossini's immortal comic opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
with an inimitably great cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
GIORGO RONCONI.
Conductor.......................................MAX MARETZEK
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 8,
FRA DIAVOLO.
Miss C. L. KELLOGG, Mme. NATALI TESTA,
MAZZOLENI, BERNARDI, DUBREUL,
FOSSATI, GIORGIO RONCONI.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—FIRST MATINEE.
LA SONNAMBULA.
Miss AMALIA M. HAUCK, BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy of Music, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
are still received at the box-office of the Academy.
PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:
General Admission..$1 50
Secured Seats in Parquet or Balcony, according to location, Extra from Fifty Cents to One Dollar.
Family Circle.......................................75 cents.
Private Boxes, according to size and location, from...$9 to $20.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 5, at 8 o'clock.
First Subscription Night.
MARTHA. MARTHA.
MISS C. L. KELLOGG, MME. NATALI TESTA.
BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI, MULLER.
Reserved seats and tickets can now be had in Brooklyn, at the BOX-OFFICE of the Academy and in New-York at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.
Mr. HARRISON begs to announce one grand performance of THE MESSIAH,
as given with such great success in New-York by the following eminent artists:
MADAME PAREPA ROSA,
MISS G. V. HUTCHINGS,
MR. GEO. SIMPSON,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. E. J. CONNELLY,
MR. G. W. COLBY,
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
and THEO. THOMAS' Full Orchestra.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

HANDEL'S GREAT WORK, "SAMSON,"
will be produced on
TUESDAY EVENING, March 5,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
with the following eminent artists and chorus of three hundred male, female and boy voices:
MME. PAREPA ROSA,
MISS HUTCHINGS, Contralto,
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
MR. E. J. CONNELLY, Organist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist
MR. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
together with THE CECILIAN CHOIR,
Dr. CUTLER, Choir Master,
and THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
L. F. HARRISON..Director.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Rullman's ticket office, No. 112 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
THIRD WEEK! THIRD WEEK!
Commencing
MONDAY EVENING, March 4,
And continue every evening during the week,
THE TWO
PEAK FAMILIES,
VOCALISTS, HARPISTS, VIOLINIST,
AND
SWISS BELL-RINGERS.
Assisted by the celebrated
BERGER FAMILY.
SOLO INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMANCE.
Making the largest troupe of Bell-Ringers in the world.
GRAND MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, March 6.
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, March 9.
Cards of admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
Children admitted to the Matinee for 15 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Matinee doors open at 2 P. M.; to commence at 3 P. M.

THE CHARITY BALL.
Tickets for "The Charity Ball," for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, to take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY, March 4, may be procured of the following managers:
Mesdames Sidney Ashmore, William Astor, Lloyd Aspinwall, Averill, Lloyd Abbott, Barlow, Barril, Belmont, G. L. Beeckman, Wm. B. Bend, C. F. Blake, Jno. R. Brady, James Brooks, J. F. Butterworth, William Blodgett, C. Berryman, Boileau, Ashbel H. Barney, Caylus, Chickering, Edward Clark, Edward Cooper, Edward Chace, Couper, Corlies, Edward H. Coster, Henry Delafield, R. O. Doremus, Dutilh, Lorenzo Draper, Dudley Field, Jr., P. S. Forbes, Fremont, Forsyth, E. Frith, Ezra Goodridge, Walter S. Gurnee, Wm. A. Hadden, G. G. Haven, Alex. Hamilton, R. S. Hone, Henry Hills, F. E. Howe, G. G. Howland, E. S. Higgins, Jas. Harriman, Adrian Iselin, Edgar Irving, L. W. Jerome, J. D. Jones, George T. Lyman, Edwin Ludlow, Philip Livingston, Eugene A. Livingston, Lazarus, G. A. Lathrop, Henry Meyer, A. B. Mott, J. B. Murray, D. Colden Murray, McCormick, Charles H. Neilson, Chas. O'Conor, Panon, H. Palmer, H. Parish, J. Pyne, Edwards Pierrepont, S. Penniman, E. H. Pendleton, Ponvert, F. F. Randolph, J. J. Roosevelt, E. Raymond, H. Renwick, W. Rhinelander, Bernard Rhinelander, Russell Stebbins, Ferdinand Suydam, Paran Stevens, John Schermerhorn, Stevenson, Sorchan, H. Schlesinger, H. W. Shelton, G. T. Strong, John Sherwood, Henry A. Smythe, Edward Snelling, Barritt Shephard, E. W. Stoughton, Tighe, Effingham Townsend, Wm. Tracy, L. Turnure, J. H. Thompson, E. Viele, J. Kearney Warren, Egerton Winthrop, Joel Wolfe, J. H. Wainwright, Montagnie Ward, Wm. Whitney, T. G. Walker, W. C. H. Waddell, Wm. W. Wells, Wm. G. Ward.
Messrs. L. Aspinwall, Joseph Alsop, L. Seymour Ashley, E. H. Anderson, Wm. H. Appleton, T. C. Acton, S. L. M. Barlow, R. Benson, D. W. Bishop, Henry Bergy, Andrew Bininger, Willett Bronson, Landsdale Boardman, William C. Binns, George H. Bend, Eugene Bogert, G. S. Bowdoin, S. W. Bridgham, Jr., J. T. Brady, H. W. Brevoort, Louis Borg, S. Dexter Bradford, William Burns, W. H. Bibby, William H. Bend, Dr. H. D. Bulkley, Messrs. Goldsboro Banyer, James Bleecker, Henry Clews, J. Cadwalader, Le Grand B. Cannon, J. W. Clendenin, Gen. Crawford, Messrs. J. G. Coster, William B. Cooper, E. Charlier, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., William Cutting, Henry Coster, E. D. Dibble, William Douglas, Robert L. De Camp, J. Geddes Day, C. A. Du Vivier, Dr. Francis Delafield, Messrs. M. L. Delafield, Edward Delafield, Jr., Dr. G. T. Elliot, Jr., Messrs. C. F. Fearing, Mortimer Fowler, Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Messrs. Shepherd Gandy, Frederick Gilbert, Albert Gallatin, E. T. Gerry, J. W. Hammersley, Edwin Hoyt, George Hoffman, Wilson G. Hunt, A. S. Hewitt, Dr. J. J. Hull, Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Messrs. O. E. Habicht, Richard Irvin, Jr., L. W. Jerome, H. H. Jones, Dr. E. Lee Jones, Dr. W. W. Jones, Messrs. Peyton Jaudon, C. H. Jaquelin, Dr. A. Jacobi, Messrs. O. K. King, D. Kingsland, Hon. C. P. Kirkland, Messrs. Emile Kingsland, Frank Livingston, R. J. Livingston, Arthur Leary, J. Lentilhon, J. Bowers Lee, William Low, A. P. Montant, L. P. Mouton, Dr. A. B. Mott, Judge A. C. Munson, Messrs. W. H. Morrell, James Murphy, John B. Murray, Drs. T. M. Markoe, J. T. Metcalfe, Messrs. W. D. Morgan, Wolton Oakley, Philip M. Oakley, John Pyne, G. H. Redmond, William B. Rogers, Livingston Rogers, M. O. Roberts, E. Randolph Robinson, Col. Reed, Messrs. Walter Satterlee, C. E. K. Sherman, Seligman, John Schuyler, Geo. R. Schieffelin, E. Delafield Smith, B. K. Stevens, Jr., E. H. Stoughton, Hon. Augustus Schell, Dr. Foster Swift, Messrs. W. P. Talboys, Henry A. Tailer, Alexander Taylor, William R. Travers, Gen. Van Vliet, Messrs. Jules Vertable, Sidney Webster, Buchanan Winthrop, Hon. John E. Ward, Mr. G. B. Ward.

ARION BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1867.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD,
Manager and Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

TEN YOUNG LADIES WILL BE RECEIVED at one of the best ladies' boarding-schools in New-York State at $290 per school year, including board, tuition in English, Latin, Modern Languages, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, &c., provided application be made within two weeks to J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 430 Broome-st., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 8. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.
PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMEN, GRADUATE, prizeman and first honorman of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

FRENCH LESSONS.—MADAME A. GRIEUMARD, gratueted de l'Université de France, Academie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools or private persons lessons in the French language. No. 103 West 36th-st.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The Spring term commences March 14, 1867. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

FEMALE COLLEGE—BORDENTOWN N. J.—Summer session commences March 6. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

MORNING SCHOOL—ALSO, CLASSES IN drawing, painting and music, at Miss BLACKWELL'S studio, No. 1,193 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS assistant in the English department of a large school; one situated in a Western city preferred. Address MISS L., Brooklyn Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
NOW OR NEVER!
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the Religious, Zoological Drama, the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, WRITTEN BY MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS!
GORGEOUS SCENERY,
PROPERTIES and COSTUMES.
A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION
will occur, in which will be introduced
VAN AMBURGH'S LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GLADITORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM.
THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY,
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD,
TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, March 11, A NEW LOCAL DRAMA will be produced.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers.........................Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
THIS EVENING, March 4,
Third week of the brilliant and accomplished artist,
LADY DON,
who will appear this evening in two of her most celebrated roles:
PERSEUS,
in Brough's magnificent Burlesque of
PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA;
OR,
THE MAID AND THE MONSTER;
and
MRS. SMYLIE,
in Tom Taylor's exquisite comedy of
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
MR. MARK SMITH, MR. LEWIS BAKER,
and their unapproachable
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY
will appear in both pieces.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Night performances commence at 8.
THE UNFAILING POPULARITY
of the entertainments presented at this establishment, the elegant and refined character of the audiences attracted by them, and the
UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE PRESS,
are certainly convincing proofs that
NEVER IN THIS COUNTRY
have circus performances attained an equal degree of
REAL ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE!
For the present week is offered
A CAREFULLY SELECTED PROGRAMME,
which, even for the New-York Circus, is one of
SINGULAR VARIETY,
REMARKABLE NOVELTY,
AND UNSURPASSABLE BRILLIANCY!
Third week of the charming Fairy Equestrian Spectacle, entitled the
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER,
produced with new and gorgeous appointments, and replete with magic effects and surprises.
Mr. Jas. E. Cooke ...as the Sprite of the Silver Shower.
Baby Pantomimists..................in the Fairy Characters.
ELEGANT AND EXCITING
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing the world-renowned equestrienne,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
and all the leading
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ARTISTS
in their most popular performances.
THE WONDERFUL PONY, PUNCH, AND
THE COMIC DOG "KNIBBS!"
in original and unprecedented feats.
SCENE RIDING! SUMMERSAULT RIDING!
and an infinite variety of
EXTRAORDINARY ATHLETIC EXERCISES!

SHROVE TUESDAY EVENING,
(MARCH 5,)
GRAND CONCERT
At the Free
CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION,
(East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music,)
To aid in discharging the floating debt of the Church.
Mrs. MARIE ABBOT, Soprano.
Mrs. A. LA HOU, Contralto.
Mr. C. G. LOCKWOOD, Tenor.
Mr. FRED. STEINS, Baritone.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. JEROME HOPKINS,
(Organist of the Church.)
Mr. J. M. ABBOT, Conductor,
(Organist of the Church of the Saviour,
Brooklyn.)
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets...$1
Gallery, (reserved)...2
To be obtained at the Church on the evening of performance.

STEINWAY HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1867.
Signor LOTTI begs to announce his
FAREWELL CONCERT,
previous to his departure for Europe, when the following artists will assist: Mlle. Naddi, prima donna; Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer, violinist; Mr. J. N. Pattison, pianist; the Arion Society; Mr. Carl Anschutz, Mr. Carl Bergman, together with full orchestra.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

THE GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING,
"THE REPUBLICAN COURT"
IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN,
GIVING 70 OR 80 FINE PORTRAITS OF THE MOST PROMINENT PERSONS OF THE PERIOD.
BY P. F. ROTHERMEL.
NOW ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING.
INSTITUTE OF ART, (DERBY GALLERY,)
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS—SEVERINI AND PEASE'S FOURTH MORNING CONCERT, TODAY, March 4, at 3 P. M. Doors open at 2½. Assisting artists: Signor FOSSATI, basso (by permission of Max Maretzek, Esq.), Mr. G. W. COLBY, piano. Tickets $1. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Steinway's.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Old members in Brooklyn who know and can sing the "MESSIAH," are invited to assist in the chorus at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, March 4, stage door, at 7¼ o'clock.
D. B. JOHNSTON, Financial Secretary.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class theatres, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

LECTURES.

JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, M. P., FROM Cork, Ireland, will lecture for the benefit of the Catholic Protectory for Destitute Children, at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 12, 1867, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*European and American Education.* Tickets for sale at the Catholic book-stores, by the sextons of the churches, and at the Society's office, No. 25 Chambers-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles, $75 to $1,000.
New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms.
Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.
We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables. PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S SMALL CLUSTER DIAMOND pin; lost at the Bal d'Opera, Academy of Music, on Friday evening. The finder will be suitably rewarded by calling on or sending information to P. C. SCHUYLER, No. 93 Wall-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A CARD.—MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND business clairvoyant, has removed to No. 119 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., where she shows the likeness and tells the name of the person you will marry. Beware of illiterate pretenders who try to imitate her. Lucky numbers.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—FREE LECTURES ON Astrology and public tests every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHT. Dr. BROUGHTON consulted in Astrology daily.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—TO-NIGHT AT 7½.
EDWIN BOOTH
in the role of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!
In the cast, Mmes. Methua Scheller, Cushing, Morton, Messrs. Donaldson, Duff, Leffingwell, Gotthold, Barton, Hill, Deuker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge, Burroughs, &c.
THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 6. A Hall in Portia's House. 7. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. STUART begs to announce that
on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 9,
there will be a
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
The third of the BOOTH REVIVALS.
He trusts that this announcement will be considered a sufficient reply to the many communications addressed to him on this subject. The performance will commence at 1 o'clock precisely, and terminate at 3:45 o'clock, enabling parties residing at Staten Island, New-Jersey, and on the lines of all the leading railroads, to reach home in seasonable time.
SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.

WINTER GARDEN. EXTRA.
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
ON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 9.
EDWIN BOOTH AS SHYLOCK.
Secure your seats.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.
LAST NIGHT FOR THE PRESENT
of the new piece entitled
A DANGEROUS GAME,
written expressly for this theatre by A. W. Young, Esq., from the French of Victorien Sardou, but which, notwithstanding its success, must be withdrawn to allow for the
PRODUCTION OF A NEW COMEDY,
By WATTS PHILLIPS, Esq., on
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5,
ENTITLED
"INVESTMENT,"
WITH
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
and splendid cast of characters, including Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, George Holland, A. W. Young, B. F. Ringgold, J. C. Williamson, Geo. Browne, J. W. Leonard, T. Ward, T. Graham, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Timony.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.................WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, March 4, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
TWENTY-NINTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, March 9, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle.......................................$1
Family Circle...50c.
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Continued success of the great local romance, the
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
MONDAY EVENING, March 4, commences the
THIRD WEEK OF THIS GREAT MIRROR OF LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS,
which has been presented to an unbroken
SUCCESSION OF DENSELY-CROWDED HOUSES
since the first night of its production.
GRAND STREETS-OF-NEW-YORK MATINEE on SATURDAY next, commencing at 1 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
G. L. FOX. W. H. WHALLEY. MISS FANNY HERRING. TIMOUR THE TARTAR.
THE RIVAL CHIEFTAIN,
With other popular pieces.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT of Mrs. H. C. RYNAR

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
In THE FAIRY CIRCLE and
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.
THE GRAND SUCCESS.
TUESDAY, March 5, 1867.
Fourth representation of
LA FAMILLE BENOITON.
(Original of the "Fast Family.")
Comedy in five acts by M. Victorien Sardou.
Ticket-office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN...................................Manager.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth-st.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Every night until further notice will be produced the
GRAND SPECTACULAR BURLESQUE,
THE BLACK CROOK.
In connection with the MOST ENTERTAINING MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT in the City.
GEORGE CHRISTY will appear every night.
Doors open at 7..............To commence at 8 o'clock.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
Stop that Laughing. Naughty Girls. CENDER LEON. Madagascar Ballet Troupe. | Grand success; Crowded houses. LEON, LEON, in Burlesque, Operas and Fairy Dance. | Demon Dance, 9:30; Agony ends, 10. Brooks' Brigade, Belisario and other Luxuries.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Seats secured six days in advance, at the Hall, from 9 till 5.
Continued success and unbounded enthusiasm caused by the new programme, WITHOUT APPARATUS, and the greatest "Spectacular Illusion" of the day,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
or, "WE ARE HERE." "BUT NOT HERE."
"The Basket Trick," "Growth of Flowers," "Floating Head," and other wonders, will be produced
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY at 2.
Wednesday, JUVENILE NIGHT. Children half price.

CHARITY BALL.—$25 PREMIUM WILL BE paid for any front box at the Charity Ball MONDAY EVENING. Address ... M., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment. — Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture nervous and general debility, and all their complications

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,369 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisonous drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private letter of advice—worth fifty books. Home attention for patients during expected illness. Consultations during evenings till 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured, or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

THOUSANDS THAT WERE CONSIDERED irretrievably lost and beyond recovery, have been speedily and effectually cured by Dr. LEWIS' skillful and unerring mode of treatment. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP IS THE only remedy that will root out poisonous virus of a certain disease; all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-street. Price $5, with a book of 60 pages.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWERS' ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, or valuable medical or surgical treatment, consult Dr. DURANT, No. 7 Beach-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 2, 1867.

10,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C. 109¾	50 Adams Ex. Co...... 65
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62. 113⅜	5 Amer. Ex Co...... 64
7,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65 New... 106¾	5 do...... 64
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s, C. '65 New Issue... 106¾	200 Boston W. P...... 27
4,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72.. 105¾	100 do...... 27½
6,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '74.. 100¾	100 do......2d call 27¼
10,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...Reg. 110	50 Pac. M. SS. Co...... 127¾
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s...x-c 66½	100 do...... 127½
10,000 do...... 65¾	100 do...... 127¾
2,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 92	100 do......2d call 127¾
1,000 do...... 91	100 Chi. & Alt. R...b30 108
3,000 Mo. 6s, Pac. R. R. Issue...... 92	100 N. Y. Cen...... 102¾
30,000 Ohio & M. C...... 25¾	100 do......2d call 102¾
10,000 do......2d call 25¾	100 do......b15 103½
10,000 do...... 26	200 Erie Railroad...... 55½
10,000 do...... 26¼	200 Hud. RR...... 140
2,000 Mich. So.S.F.Bs. 102	100 do...... 139¾
1,000 Chi. & N.W.1st M 91	100 do...... 139¾
10,000 M. C. 8s, Old Bs. 108	100 do......2d call 140
1,000 Chi. & Al. In. B. 91	100 Reading R...... 103
4,000 C.& R. I. & P.7s. 90¾	200 do......s30 102¾
40 Bk. State of N. Y.. 108	200 Mich. S. & N. I...... 72½
34 Corn Ex. Bk...... 119	100 do......s10 72½
50 Shoe & L. Bank...... 112	100 do......b30 73
5 Fourth National...... 105	1500 do......2d call 73
100 Cen. N. Bank...... 111	100 Ill. Cen. R...... 115¾
100 Canton Company...... 46¾	1600 Clev. & Pitts...... 82
100 do......b30 46½	1500 Chic. & N. W...... 35½
100 do...... 46½	100 do......s10 35¼
200 Cum. Coal Pr...... 30¾	1000 Chi. & N. W. Pr...... 65½
300 Quick. Min...... 38	300 Chic. & R. I...... 95½
100 Mar. Pref...... 22¼	50 do...... 95¾
200 At. Mail SS. Co...... 83½	100 Tol., W. & W...... 36
100 do...... 83½	200 P., Ft. W. & C...b30 94¾
300 do...... 84	200 do...... 94½
	200 do......2d call 94½
	200 Mil. & St. P...... 34
	100 do...... 34½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Boston W. P...... 27	300 Clev. & Pitts...... 81¾
100 Mariposa Pr....s3 22¼	200 do......s3 81¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R...... 102⅞	400 do...... 81¾
300 do......b5 103	200 do......s3 81¾
300 do......b3 103	600 Chic., R. I. & P...... 95¾
1600 Erie R...... 55⅝	100 do......b3 95¾
1300 do......s3 55⅝	400 do......b30 95¾
500 do......b30 55¾	100 do...... 95¾
300 do......b15 55⅝	300 Chic. & N. W...... 35½
400 do......s10 55⅝	800 do......c 35¼
300 do......b3 55⅝	200 do......s15 35½
300 Hud. Riv. R...... 140	300 do...... 35½
200 M. So. & N. I....b3 72¾	200 Chic. & N. W. Prf...... 65¼
300 P., F. W. & C...... 94¾	200 do......b15 65¼
100 do...... 94½	100 do......s3 65½
100 do......s3 94½	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300 Boston W. P...... 27	850 Cleve. & Pitts...... 82¼
100 do......b30 27¼	700 do...... 82½
400 Mariposa Min...... 9	500 do...... 82
200 Mar. Min. Pr...... 22½	400 do...... 82¼
100 do...... 22¼	200 Chi., R. I. & P...b10 96
300 do......s60 22¼	200 do...... 95¾
300 do......c 22¼	100 do......b3 95¾
300 Atlantic M.SS.Co...... 84¼	100 do...... 95¾
100 do...... 84	1200 Reading R...... 103
300 do...... 83¾	1200 Chic. & N. W...... 35¾
300 do...... 83	200 do......b10 35¾
400 N. Y. Cen...... 103¼	200 do...... 35¾
100 do......s3 103	200 do......s15 35¾
100 do......b15 103¼	200 do......b3 35¾
300 Erie Railroad...... 55¾	230 Chic. & N.W.Pref...... 65¾
1100 do......s3 55¾	100 do......b5 65¾
300 do......s10 55¾	100 do......s10 65¾
300 do...... 55¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C...... 94¾
300 do......b3 55¾	100 do......b3 94¾
300 M. S. & N. I...... 73	100 do......s5 94¾
600 do......s3 72½	

MONDAY, March 4—A. M.

The adjournment of the Thirty-ninth Congress at noon to-day will leave the general Tariff Acts, as at present, except the higher Duties on Wool and woolens provided in a special Bill which was sent to the President on Saturday night. The Funding, Banking and Currency Laws are also left as before except that $50,000,000 lawful Money Certificates of Deposit are authorized to take the place of a portion of the Compound Interest Notes falling due from June to December next, inclusive. The Internal Revenue Laws have been modified in respect to the Income Tax, the Tax hereafter to run uniformly at *five* ₱ cent. on all sums over $1,000, in place of 5 ₱ cent. on sums over $600 and up to $5,000, and 10 ₱ cent. on sums over $5,000. The tax on Woolen manufactures is reduced one-half, that is to 2½ ₱ cent. The Cotton tax is to be 2½ cents ₱ pound in place of 3 cents. Some other taxes are modified and the free list enlarged, while new guards and regulations are enacted for the better collection of the Whisky tax. A concession of $1 ₱ gallon is made in favor of Domestic Brandy from the Grape, for the encouragement of the vine-growers of California and Ohio.

The New Tariff on Wool and Woolens, passed by the Senate on Saturday, and now in the hands of the President, was first passed by the House without a division, on the 27th July last, on the motion of Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (after the Senate had laid the general Tariff Bill of the Thirty-ninth Congress on the table until December,) and provides as follows:

On Woolen manufactured Goods, 50 cents per pound, and 35 ₱ cent. *ad valorem*. On Flannels valued at above 40 cents per pound, and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 30 cents per pound; valued at above 60 cents per pound and not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound; valued at above 80 cents per pound, 50 cents (?) per pound, and in addition thereto, upon all descriptions, 35 ₱ cent. *ad valorum*. On tapestry Brussels Carpets 28 cents per square yard, and 35 ₱ cent. *ad valorem*. On Wools of the first class, valued at the place of export, at 32 cents or less per pound, 10 cents per pound and 11 ₱ cent. *ad valorem*; if over 32 cents, 12 cents per pound and 10 ₱ cent. *ad valorem*; on all Wools of the second class, the same as on the first class; on the third class, costing 12 cents or less, 3 cents per pound, if costing over 12 cents 6 cents per pound.

These are all the particulars afforded by the Washington telegram of July 27, 1866. The full text of the Bill, if not reported this morning, will probably be telegraphed on the approval of the President, which must be signified, if at all, by the hour on noon, to make the Bill a law. Should the President sign the Bill, it will probably put an end to the further agitation of the Tariff for some time to come, as the Wool and Woollen interests, thus satisfied, will withdraw from the more general contest for higher Duties. These interests are to be further encouraged by a reduction of the excise on Wollen manufactures, as noticed above. The new Tariff Bill, if signed by the President, will go into effect immediately on its official publication.

The political measures, which were supposed to have a bearing upon the Gold market, and indirectly upon financial confidence, have quietly passed into laws over the Veto of the President, and the question of impeachment, if not wholly given up, goes over to the new Congress. We apprehend no trouble from this source, unless provoked by the neglect or refusal of the President to enforce the laws now passed over his Veto; and judging from his past course, under similar circumstances, we should say there will be no pretence for impeachment.

In regard to the Compound Interest Notes falling due this year, we remark that if the surplus revenues of the Treasury should not warrant their payment in excess of the $50,000,000 lawful Money provided by the new Act, there is sufficient authority in the original Loan Acts of 1863 and 1864 which created this class of paper, for the renewal of the Notes in the same shape at the same or a lower rate of interest, when they fall due. And there is further authority to fund them in the Acts of 1865 and 1866; though we doubt whether the Secretary will be disposed to continue this process, at least until the 7.30 per cents. due next August are funded, if at all. Besides, should the lawful Money deposits on 3 per cent. interest, now authorized to an extent which will take up nearly all the Compounds due before the 15th October next, be found to work well, there is every probability that the Fortieth Congress will extend the amount to at least $100,000,000, as might have been done at the session now expiring but for the preference shown for the substitution of common Greenbacks in the House of Representatives.

We understand that the Treasury has ceased the sales of the new Consolidated 5-20s, January and July, and the purchases of the Second and Third Series of 7.30s. The funding of the First Series will be hastened as rapidly as practicable, and holders are invited, free of express charges either way, to send in their Notes at once and receive the Consolidated 5-20 Gold-bearing Bonds or Registered Stock, now carrying over 60 days accumulated Gold Interest, the difference of interest being adjusted in Currency. They have the additional inducement of a rising market and a rapidly increasing demand for the Gold-bearing Consolidated 5-20s, and the convenience of making their exchanges, free of express charges, through the Treasury Office at New-York, in place of Washington, which they will *not* have if they await the maturity of the Notes next August. It is further suggested, especially to Country Banks and Savings' Insti-tutions, that if they prefer the 7.30 ₱ cent. Currency, bearing security for another year, the price of the Second and Third Series will afford the opportunity of making the exchange.

The Trade of the week past continued to show improvement in the Dry Goods line, Domestic as well as Foreign, and also a fair demand for General Foreign Merchandise. The Export movement also improved to four millions in value for the week. The Customs Duties paid in were again large, and will probably so continue this week, if not through the new month. The demand for Gold for this object, until near the close of the week, when about $1,500,000 of the 10-40 Interest was disbursed, caused a decrease of $1,800,000 in the Specie Deposits in Bank. The Currency Deposits, however, will probably show an increase to nearly or quite the same amount, and the Banks, we understand, have added $2,500,000 to their Loans, principally in or upon Government securities. The Greenbacks in reserve are about the same as last Monday. The Country Bank balances, and the course of Currency in National Bank and Greenback Notes, are now tending to New-York, and as the season advances toward the Summer months, this movement, in the absence of exceptional causes of trouble of a political or financial nature, will, as it did the same season last year, lead to increased ease and abundance of supply in the Money market. Of Foreign disturbance, there is, of course, less probability than when the War in Germany and the panic in London were hanging over the Gold and Money market last Spring.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,898,954, against the total entries of $6,107,765, same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,017,029, against $3,199,051, same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $759,182, against $75,453 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $3,262,204. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 24,547 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,235.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Feb. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,505,226	January	$20,852,368
August	23,615,423	Feb. 9	5,729,368
September	21,885,616	Feb. 16	5,736,153
October	23,398,020	Feb. 23	6,572,606
November	19,907,917	March	5,898,954
December	19,500,081		
Total since July 1			$179,601,759
Against same time last year			197,003,830
Decrease since July 1			$17,402,071

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Feb. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

July	$13,486,469	Jan.	$13,448,647
August	12,923,510	Feb. 6	2,881,102
September	11,971,223	Feb. 13	3,640,850
October	14,812,833	Feb. 20	3,297,924
Nov	13,984,065	Feb. 27	4,017,029
Dec.	17,413,537		
Total since July 1			$111,877,189
Against same time last year			142,926,684
Decrease since July 1			$31,049,495
Gold, March 2, 1867			139 ₱ cent.
Gold, March 3, 1866			133¼ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

July	$5,821,459	January	$2,727,762
August	1,587,851	Feb. 2	685,098
September	834,559	Feb. 9	276,507
October	1,463,450	Feb. 16	563,497
November	3,766,690	Feb. 23	473,009
December	3,297,270	March 2	759,182
Total since July 1			$22,254,325
Against same time last year			16,522,487
Increase since July 1			$5,731,838

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	December	$4,443,554
August	6,012,951	January	2,482,309
September	2,805,102	Feb. 10	788,027
October	3,744,757	Feb. 22	981,871
November	2,940,337		
Total since July 1			$29,384,811
Against same time last year			17,750,791
Increase since July 1			$11,634,020

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$11,617,979	July	$5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,630,532
October	11,507,697	October	218,121
November	8,087,584	November	14,786,261
December	5,924,076	December	1,722,406
January	9,520,384	January	7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March 2	740,000	March 2	1,544,400
Total	$84,024,093	Total	$35,139,640
To date, 1866	91,686,512	To date, 1866	30,551,753

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	136¾@140¼@138⅞@139
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅞@111
Consolidated 5-20s	106⅝@106¾
First Series, 7.30s	106@108
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105⅝@106⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	101½ with div.@98xd
New-York Central	102¼@102⅞
New-York and Erie	56¼@55¾
Rock Island	97¼@95¾
Michigan Southern	72¾@72½
Illinois Central	116@115½
Hudson River	137@140
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	80¾@82
Fort Wayne and Chicago	96¾@94¾
Northwestern	36¾@35¼
Almaden Quicksilver	39@38
Reading	104¾@102¾
Northwestern Preferred	65¾@65¼
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	24¾@27¼
Mariposa Preferred	23@22¼
Cleveland and Toledo	119@119
Pacific Mail	131¼@127¾

The Gold market worked comparatively steady on Saturday at 138⅞@⅞@½@⅞ ₱ cent. The upward speculation of the week, which was checked on Thursday by some heavy sales at 140¼@140@139½ ₱ cent., failed to recover on the positive information of the President's Veto in the Afternoon. The Customs demand of the day was $361,000, making for the whole week, $3,262,204, of which full one-half was drawn from the Specie deposits in Bank. The Gold Interest Disbursements of the day were $1,143,400 on the 10-40 Stock, and for the week, $1,626,232. The Exports of Gold and Silver bars and Gold Coin for the day and week were $759,182. Exchange on London closed 108⅞ ₱ cent. The rates for Money to the Brokers 5@6 ₱ cent on the Public Funds, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on other collateral.

The Public Funds advanced to 106⅞ ₱ cent. on the Consolidated 5-50s, January and July, and were steady on the other Gold-bearing Stocks and the 7.30s. The suspense on the Stock Exchange in regard to Washington news continued, but the Railway market and the Steamship Shares were rather firmer than on Friday, closing on the street at 4 o'clock P. M. (no Second Boards on Saturday) as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s, xd.	98	98½	Northwest	35¾	35¼
U. S. 5-20s	111	111	N. West Pref.	65½	65½
U. S. 7.30s	106	106	Rock Island	95¾	95¾
N. Y. Central	102⅞	102⅞	Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾
Erie	55⅝	55⅝	Pacific Mail	127¾	127¾
Hudson	140	140	Quicksilver	38	38
Reading	102⅞	102⅞	W. U. Telegraph	42¼	42¼
Mich. Southern	72½	72½	Mariposa Pref.	22½	22½
Illinois Central	116	115½	Ohio Certificates	24½	27¼
Pittsburgh	81	82	American Gold	139	139
Tennessee 6s	66¾	66¼	Bills on London	108¾	108¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	135	5-20 cou., 1865, n. iss.	106⅞
6 ₱ cent. 1868	133	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874	102⅛
6 ₱ cent. coupon, 1868	133	5 ₱ cent., cou., 1874	102⅛
6 ₱ cent. reg'd. 1881	110¼	End. coupon, 1874	102¼
500 & 1,000, 1881	110¼	10-40 registered	98
5-20 registered, 1862	107⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	98½
5-20 registered, 1864	107	7 3.10 1st series	105⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅝	7 3.10 2d series	105⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	108⅜	7 3.10 3d series	105⅞
5-20 reg., 1865, n. iss.	106⅞		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Bank of N. America	104¼
Manhattan	132	Hanover	109½
Mechanics'	117	Irving	102
Union	115	Metropolitan	123
America	134	People's	125
City	200	Shoe and Leather	111½
Phenix	104	Corn Exchange	118½
National	111	Commonwealth	108
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	Impt'rs. & Traders	112
State of New-York	107	Central National	112
Commerce	113½	Fourth National	104¼
American Exchange	114	Ninth National	110

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s.. R Est.	91	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	101	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con.'76	103½	Tol. & Wab. [illegible]	[illegible]
Erie 1st mort.. 1867	101	Gt. Western 2d M.	82
Erie 7s, 4th mort.. 1880	91	Gal. & Chic. [illegible]	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th mort.. 1888	88¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. J. Central 1st M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, conv. 1867	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem 2d mort. 1868	[illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & P. 3d M.	86
Chi., B. & Q. 8s	[illegible]	Clev. & P. 4th mort.	74
Ill. Cen. [illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Ill. Cen. 7s	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80¾
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pfd.	[illegible]	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	82½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76¼	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st	50
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]		
Chi. & N. W. Int'n B.	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds this day, (Monday,) March 4, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for fourth week in February, 1867, $161,528 38; 1866, $111,449 20; increase, $50,079 18. For the month of February, 1867, $586,743 20; 1866, $453,695 23; increase, $133,047 97.

The Dubuque City Debt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your financial article recently published relative to the "young City of Dubuque," and the communication of "M." upon the same subject, are calculated to convey an erroneous impression, and I take occasion to state the facts.

Like other Western cities Dubuque, in the "high pressure" times of 1856, issued her bonds to various railroads to the aggregate amount of about a million dollars. The stock in said roads received by said city in payment for said bonds proved worthless, and the floating debt, together with the crash of 1857, made is impossible for Dubuque to meet either principal or interest of her liabilities. The suit of Gilpeke *vs.* City of Dubuque was brought on about a quarter of a million dollars of these bonds. The Supreme Court, as you state, affirmed judgment for GILPEKE, who thereupon, after looking the matter over for over a year, compromised his judgment at 20 cents on the dollar, cash, which is the current rate paid by the city, or, if preferred by creditors, she gives 25 cents on dollar, payable in new bonds, amply secured by pledge of the old bonds, &c., bearing interest at 80 per cent.

The law allowed an assessment of but 1 per cent. to cover *all* city taxes, and GILPEKE, after having obtained his judgment, found he could collect it only by economizing the expenditures, and, by saving a portion of the one per cent. assessment, gradually wipe ɜno his large debt.

The city has, in view of all the facts connected with the issue of these bonds, made a fair proposition, and taking her ability into consideration, acted liberally, while her citizens have also put their shoulders to the wheel and aided very materially in putting the finances of the city in an improved condition. About half a million of the old bonds have already been adjusted, and those outstanding are being gradually retired.

GILPCKE was the first creditor to accept the terms of compromise. J. K. G.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in Gold, payable in the City of New-York. For full particulars apply to FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1867.
☞ THIS BANK IS PREPARED TO EXCHANGE 7 3.10 notes for 5-20 bonds, new issue, on the most favorable terms. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 2, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 4 bbls. Ashes, 4,842 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. and 2,071 bags Corn Meal, 2,820 bushels Corn, 1,540 bushels Oats, 72 bbls. Pork, 1,175 pkgs. Cut Meats, 803 pkgs. Lard, 601 pkgs. Beef, and 828 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request and very firm, at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 50@$12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet, but steady, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15⅝c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ₱ lb. Stock, 54,583 bags and 13,669 mats.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at uniform rates. Middlings, 32c.@33½c., chiefly within our range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,250 bales, against receipts of 973 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	24,607
Receipts last week	22,401
Receipts preceding week	25,343
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	179,202
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	405,947
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export clearances since Tuesday	9,671
Exports since Jan. 1	91,574
Exports since Sept. 1	211,469
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	205,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,326,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	673,665
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	630,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been dull to-day, and quoted down 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl., chiefly in the instance of low grades. Sales since our last have been 5,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50@$9 75; common to good Extra State at $9 75@$10 75; good to choice do. do. at $10 80@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 50@$11 60 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50	@9 75
Extra State	9 75	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 50	@11 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 60	@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 50	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 90	@16 00

Southern Flour is depressed and declining. Sales since our last 475 bbls., at $10 15@$11 90 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 95@$16 50 for fair to choice extra do. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet at $11 70@$14 75 for extra, ₱ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at from $7@$8 ₱ bbl.; sales 220 bbls. Corn Meal is less active at $5@$5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $2 50@$3, chiefly within range, ₱ 100 lbs. Of California Flour sales were reported of 940 sacks, at $13@$14 75 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive at about former prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 16,500 bushels No. 3 and No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 10@$2 25 ₱ bushel. Corn has been lower and irregular under a pressure to realize. The demand improved toward the close, and prices left off in favor of holders. Sales since our last 85,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 07, chiefly at $1 06@$1 07, for mixed Western in store; $1 08½@$1 09 for mixed Western afloat; $1 04@1 09 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are less active, and, at the close, heavy. We quote: Canada, in bond, 58c.; Chicago, Milwaukee and Michigan at 58c.@63c.; choice Ohio at 63c.@65c., and State at 69c.@70c., ₱ bushel; sales 43,000 bushels. Barley has been less active, but stiffly held. Sales since our last 23,000 bushels, on private terms for Canada West, free; 82c. for Western, 92c. for poor two rowed to $1 18 for fancy four rowed State, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 28@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Rye is in very moderate request; sales 1,300 bushels, at $1 12@$1 18 for Western, $1 25@$1 28 for Canada, free; and $1 30@$1 32 for State ₱ bushel.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 70,090 hides; sales 29,400 hides, the latter including 12,100 dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., part 19½c., gold, usual selection; 800 dry Buenos Ayres, 29 lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 dry Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 4,000 dry Entrerios, 21½ lbs., private terms; 1,500 dry Rio Grande, 21@21½ lbs., private terms; 2,000 Orinoco, 20 lbs., private terms; 550 dry California, 23 lbs., 26c., currency, usual selection; 600 dry Central American, 21 lbs., private terms; 600 dry Matamoras, 26 lbs., private terms; 1,300 dry Caraccas, 23 lbs., 21c., currency, as they run; 900 wet salted Para, to arrive, 45@50 lbs., 10½c., gold, usual selection; 600 wet salted Texas, 76 lbs., private terms; 2,700 City Slaughters, Steers, 75@85 lbs., private terms; 750 City Slaughter, Cows, 55@60 lbs., 10½@11c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 128,800 (same time last year 324,700—year before, 236,000,) and 209 bales, as follows: 85,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (hides and kips,) 15,800 dry Orinoco, 12,500 dry California, 3,000 dry Central American, 4,000 dry and dry salted Matamoras, 6,000 dry Texas and Southern, 1,000 dry Singapore Buffs, 1,500 wet salted Buenos Ayres, 200 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The demand has been active for hemlock-tanned sole, and for oak-tanned, and, with receipts for the week of 40,000 Sides, prices rule firm, as follows: Oak Slaughter and Salted Sole, good Light, at 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40@45c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.: Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 18c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Dull but steady; stock, 2,480 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less freely offered and has been quoted decidedly firmer, but business has been restricted. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $21@$21 50 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $21 43¾ for new Western Mess; $20@$20 50 cash, and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $16 75@$17 25 for Prime; $19 50@$20 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,850 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, March and April, at $21 30@$21 62½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in quiet active request and buoyant in prices, at 8½c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 11½c.@13½c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Sales 1,100 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate demand; sales 650 boxes, part at 11½c.@11½c. for Short Rib; 12c. for Short Clear; 10¼c.@10⅜c. for Cumberland Cut, ₱ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales since our last 840 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@12⅜c. for inferior to prime old, and 12½c.@13½c. for new, ₱ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Dressed Hogs are scarce and nominal at 9½c.@10½c., for inferior to prime Western, and 10⅝c.@11c. for City ₱ lb. Beef is in good request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have reported of 900 bbls. Tierce Beef is in limited demand at from $33 50@$36 25 for India Mess, and $30@$33 for Prime Mess ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue in request at $33@$36 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 185 bbls., part to arrive. Butter continues inactive at 27c.@40c. for State, and 40c.@43c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in limited request at 10c.@21c., ₱ lb.

SKINS—Are in moderate demand, including Deer, as follows: Honduras, 57½c.@58c.; San Juan, 55c.; Bolivar, 42½c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c. Para, 62½c. in gold, ₱ lb. And Goat thus: Buenos Ayres, 35c.; Payta, 34c., in gold; Curacoa, 55c.@57c., currency; Cape, 37½c.@40c., currency; Madras, 50c.@52½c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in request and steady. Sales since our last 780 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12¼c., and 650 boxes Havana at from 9⅝c.@13c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, at from 13¼c.@15½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART quote their crushed and ground Sugar at 15¼c.; white A at 14⅝c., and refined C at 14c. ₱ lb. Stock of Sugars to-day 17,866 hhds. 118,420 bags and 30,290 boxes.

STEARINE—Sales 47,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 108,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; also 64,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 250 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb.: also, by steamer, 52,000 bushels Corn at 6½d. ₱ bushel, and 30 tuns Oil at 40s ₱ tun. For Cork and orders, a brig with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱. bbl. For Mediterranean ports two vessels with Petroleum, from this City and Philadelphia, on private terms.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 2.

The cental system was partially adopted on 'Change to-day in the purchase and sale of grain; but until the warehouses issue receipts on the cental plan, doing business will be somewhat mixed. FLOUR firm but inactive; sales 250 bbls at $9 75@$10 50 for Spring extras, and $13 50@$14 75 for White Winter extra. WHEAT quiet and firm; No. 1 Spring at $3 65@$3 68 ₱ cental; $2 20@$2 21 ₱ bushel for Winter; $2 22½ for fresh receipts; No. 2 Spring; $1 87½@$1 88 for Winter; $1 89½@$1 90 ₱ bushel for fresh receipts No. 2. CORN firm, without decided change; sales at 77c.@77½c. ₱ bushel for No. 1, and $1 38½@$1 39 ₱ cental. OATS dull and quiet at 41c. for Winter, 42½c. for fresh receipts No. 2. MESS PORK advanced 12½c.; sales at $19 12½. BULK MEATS active: Dry Salted Shoulders, 7½c.; Loose Rough Sides, 9½c.; Loose Short Ribbed, 9½c. LARD firm but quiet at 12c. DRESSED HOGS quiet at $7 75@$8 50. LIVE HOGS advanced 5c.@10c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 centals Wheat, 15,000 centals Corn, 15,000 centals Oats, 1,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,600 bbls. Flour, 8,900 centals Wheat, 8,400 centals Corn, 900 centals Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, March 2.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT ₱ cental, $3 66⅔ for No. 1, and $3 33½@$3 34½ for No. 2; $2 96½ for rejected. OATS weak at $1 41½ for No. 2. CORN steady, $1 25 for new shelled. RYE, delivered, $1 73½ for No. 1. Cleveland City MESS PORK, $19 for prime. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 centals Wheat, 1,200 centals Oats, 1,500 centals Corn, 500 centals Rye, 200 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 3,600 centals Wheat.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, March 2.

COTTON—Middling Uplands, quiet at 29c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, steady at 65c. RESINS steady at $3 12½@$6.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
The Burglar-Alarm Telegraph is in operation at the office, where its exact application to a house can be seen. Housekeepers will do themselves a favor by seeing it. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

March 3—*In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah*—G. S. Holt, James Alleman, F. Beakes, George Siener, M. Collins, Thos. Howmer, D. Goldburgh, G. R. Cavis, Geo. A. Cuvier, lady, and two children, Dr. Johnson, Mrs. A. J. Gustin, Mme. C. Gradot, J. S. Turner and wife, J. B. Numdonfer, T. Harrell, J. A. Pitkin, Philip Smith, J. Runkle, C. H. Skinner, J. H. Smith, C. Sheflel, J. W. Rumsey, D. Hedrick, M. Cohen, H. R. Landis, J. Mennick, W. Morgan, J. B. Wood, F. R. Clevis, H. K. Young, L. C. Johnson, R. Martin, D. Dangsdorf, P. J. Morio, W. H. Toby, Mrs. Hayward, S. G. Browning, Miss Sarah Browning, Walter Pierce, John Murray, D. Wallace, D. H. Martin, James A. Pressler, and 7 in steerage.

In steamship Merrimac, from New-Orleans—Miss Lucille Western and servant, J. H. Mead, F. Mead, M. Honeywell, Miss Faniola, C. A. Van Sickle, Robt. Holmes and wife, C. Plum, Jr., Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Wills, Chas. Bronson and wife, J. McCoy, L. Brossean, M. J. Lacy, Jno. Barrett, P. Hollock, Chas. Hollock, Wm. Dykes, Chas. Barron, Jno. B. Smith, Henry Leach, Geo. Hann, Thos. Dyer, and 25 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 50 | Sun sets..... 5 55 | Moon rises... 8 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 32 | Gov. Island. 7 21 | Hell Gate... 8 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 3.

Arrived.

Steamship Merrimack, Van Sice, New-Orleans Feb. 24, at 8 A. M., and S. W. Pass 25th, at 11 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 63 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Couch, New-Orleans Feb. 24, with mdse and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Robena, Martin, London and Isle of Wight 47 ds., with mdse. to T. Dunham.

Ship Fawn, Nelson, London Nov. 28, with mdse. to T. Dunham.

Bark Richard Irvin, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Shelburne, Buenos Ayres 53 ds., with wool and horns to order. Has had heavy weather; lost sails, and was blown across the Gulf three times.

Bark Erwin, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Goodwin, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.

Bark Royal Diadem, (Br.,) Thomas, Shanghai Nov. 21, with tea, &c., to order.

Bark Nineven, Baker, Galveston 23 ds., with cotton to S. W. Lewis.

Bark Japan, (Pruss.,) Ehmke, Rio Grande del Sul 50 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to Chas. Thomson.

Brig Humming Bird, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Earle, Trinidad 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. S. Whitney & Co. Had very heavy weather north of Hatteras, split sails, &c.

Brig Emma Ives, of Sydney, G. B.,) Loraway, Santiago de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moss & Ward.

Brig Wild Pigeon, Johnson, Nassau 9 ds., with mdse. to J. Eneas.

Brig Brisk, Marshall, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova. Left in port brig Anna D. Jordan, for New-York soon.

Brig Elizabeth (Dan.,) Neilson, Rio Grande del Sul 63 ds., with hides to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Isabella, (of Barbados,(Morgan, Para Feb. 2, with rubber, &c., to Curdett, Everett & Co.

Brig Velocity (of Jamaica,) Danell, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to Daniel & Nash. Sld. in co. with bark J. W. Holbrook, for New-York.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br.,) Bartaby, Kingston, Jam., 32 ds., with logwood, &c., to C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Nellie, ——, Santa Cruz 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Brig La Creole, (Dutch,) Campbell, Curacoa 17 ds., with dyewood and skins to Dovale & Co.

Brig Mercedes, (of Turks Island,) Kohl, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova.

Schr. John Sanderson, (of Truro, N. S.,) Coulter, Black River, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co. Had moderate weather.

Schr. J. P. Ames, Turner, Winterport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Keokuk, (of Machias,) Small, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar, &c., to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Sarah B. Prince, (of Provincetown,), Cook, Gonaives 20 ds., with coffee, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy weather; lost deck load, &c.

Schr. Vicksburgh, McCormick, Kingston, Jam., 15 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon.

Schr. P. B. Anderson, Clark, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Triton, Freeman, Providence.

BELOW—Bark Evening Star.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 3.—Arr. steamers George Appold, Baltimore, and Glaucus, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 3.—The gunboat Monongahela, from Boston, has arrived. She will relieve the frigate Susquehannah.

The steamship Worcester, from Baltimore for Liverpool, put into Hampton Roads to-day on account of heavy weather.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2.—Sld. steamers Raleigh, for New-York, and Oriental, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 3.—Arr. steamers Geo. Washington, New-York; Star of the Union, Philadelphia.

The steamers Mariposa and Gen. Meade, for New-York, Oriental for Boston, and Juniata for Philadelphia, are detained at the Bar by dense fog.

Foreign Ports.

At Black River, Jam., Feb. 7, brig Ada, Patterson, ldg. for New-York.

At Cienfuegos, Feb. 10, brig Isolo, ldg. for New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Reade.

TO MINERS.

Wanted, to contract for mining, 3,000 tons of coal from a coal mine in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York. For particulars, apply to the Office of the NEW-JERSEY BITUMINOUS COAL COMPANY, No. 28 William-st., Room No. 17, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. The Company also wish to make a contract for the sinking of a shaft at the mine.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 6 John-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING GOODS.
IMPORTATION 1867.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now open a choice selection of all the
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, MOIRE. ANTIQUES,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS, MOHAIRS,
PARIS JACONETS AND ORGANDIES, by the yard and in robes.
BAREGES, GAUZE CHAMBRAIS, SILK GRENADINES,
GRENADINE BAREGES, FOULARDS, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS, PLAIN AND PRINTED MARSEILLES AND PIQUES,
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
REAL THREAD AND LLAMA LACE POINTS,
LACE, EMBROIDERED, INITIAL, HEMMED AND COLORED BORDERED HDKFS.,
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
GINGHAMS AND PRINTS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CLOAKINGS,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS, AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS IN GENERAL.
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, MARSEILLES QUILTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SKIRTINGS,
AND HOOP SKIRTS,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
PIANO AND TABLE CLOTHS,
GILT, METAL, AND BLACK-WALNUT CORNICES,
BRACKETS, BANDS, LOOPS, PINS, &c.,
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

SPRING GARMENTS
AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, MARCH 4,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SACKS,
PLAIN and FANCY CLOTH CIRCULARS,
JACKETS, &c.,
SUITABLE FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR.
ALSO,
A FINE LINE OF
BLACK REAL THREAD LACE POINTS,
AND BLACK AND WHITE LLAMA POINTS,
IN ENTIRELY NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA CAMEL HAIR
SHAWLS,
SPRING IMPORTATION.
A fine selection of the above goods, now open, in
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
NEW AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
FRENCH CASHMERE, AND CHINTZ AND GRAY BORDERED PAISLEY SHAWLS.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF
SPRING WOOL SHAWLS,
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.
A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO,
No. 748 Broadway.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.,
invite attention to their new and elegant stock of
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
which they will offer at retail on
MONDAY, March 4.
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
Lawns, French and Irish Poplins, Percales, French Prints, Alpaccas, Rich Silks, and
DRESS GOODS OF EVERY KIND.
ALSO,
Shawls, Cloaks, Cloakings, Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer MONDAY, March 4, the last of the parcel of
PARIS-MADE SILK CLOAKS.
Price from $15 to $30,
LESS THAN HALF THEIR VALUE.
Also,
Several new styles in
SILK AND CLOTH GARMENTS,
Suitable for Spring.
Broadway and 10th-st.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
NOVELTIES IN EVERY VARIETY.
Morning Dresses, Undergarments, Boys' Spring Overcoats and Suits, Girls' Sacques and Dresses, Infants' Cloaks, Dresses, Slips, &c., &c.
Will be opened on
MONDAY, MARCH 4.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, March 4, a handsome assortment of
SPRING DRESS GOODS
IN
SILKS, FOULARDS, JACONETS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, &c., &c.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will largely replenish all their POPULAR STOCKS of DRESS GOODS, at 25c., 30c., 50c., 75c. per yard and upward,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 4.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

MATTRESSES
In husk, moss, sea-grass, hair and straw.
FEATHERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Or made into BEDS, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, &c.
SPRING BEDS, COMFORTABLES, &c.
BLANKETS IN
COMMON, MEDIUM, FINE AND SUPERFINE QUALITIES.
BED AND TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS,
DOYLIES, TOWELS, TOWELING,
COTTON SHEETING AND SHIRTING,
In all the popular makes.
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES on hand and made to order.
MARSEILLES AND ALHAMBRA SPREADS,
EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
Also, manufacturers and dealers in
IRON FURNITURE.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT AND UMBRELLA STANDS, BRACKETS,
SETTEES, GARDEN CHAIRS, WORK STANDS,
STORE AND PIANO STOOLS.
MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES,
TOWEL RACKS, VASES, &c.
Everything necessary to supply hotels, institutions and private families for either bed or table use at the lowest market prices. All goods warranted as represented.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S THIS WEEK
Will be offered at very low prices,
CHILDREN'S SACKS AND SUITS,
INFANTS' CLOAKS, DRESSES, APRONS,
SLIPS, CAPS, &c., &c.
FRENCH LINGERIE FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
LARGE STOCK OF EMBROIDERED YOKES, FOR
CHEMISES AND NIGHTGOWNS.
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.
We have just received from auction some EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS, which we offer at GREAT INDUCEMENTS, consisting of BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, TAMISE and CANTON CLOTHS, LONG and SQUARE THIBET SHAWLS, BLACK SILKS, ELEGANT GOODS—FOULARD SILKS, $1, worth $1 50. One case of GENAPPE STRIPES, very handsome, $7 50 per dress, worth $10. Also, 1 case of ALPACAS, 56c., worth 75c.; 1 case at 62½c., worth 80c.; 1 case at 75c., worth $1. One case SILK and WORSTED STRIPED POPLINS, $3 75 and $4 50 per dress, JUST HALF PRICE.
N. B.—A very choice stock of BONNETS, SPRING STYLES. Call and examine at
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
SHADES,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
FINE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.
FAMILY LINENS, ETC.,
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 869 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 477 Broadway,
will offer, for a short time, their whole stock of
FINE LACES, EMBROIDERIES
AND
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS,
at less than cost price.
Ladies will find this a golden opportunity for purchasing the finest goods at only a nominal price.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place,
HANDSOME INITIALS EMBROIDERED TO ORDER ON HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE-LINEN AND BED-CLOTHES. STAMPING AND STAMPED GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING, MONDAY, MARCH 4, No. 473 Broadway, will present on this occasion the most brilliant display of new and elegant designs for ladies' short dresses, sleeves, cloaks, waists, jackets and children's garments, &c.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH DRESS Trimming, French Kid Gloves, now opening at ELGER'S; also a full assortment of Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, H'dkfs, Collars, Ruffiings, &c., new style Skirts. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contracter will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1867.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING BIDS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

The time for the opening of the proposals for army transportation, invited by advertisement from this office of Jan. 15, 1867, is hereby extended to 12 M. of THURSDAY, the 7th day of March, 1867.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Col. and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, March 4, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

66,600 pounds Green Rio Coffee, packed in double sacks, gunny and burlaps or cotton, containing one hundreds pounds each. Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

100,000 pounds new Rice, 33,400 pounds in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office, and 66,600 pounds in double sacks—gunny and burlaps or cotton—containing one hundred pounds each.

Full chop samples of the Coffee and samples of the Rice, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions: also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tar, and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The Coffee and Rice will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FLUID AND CONDENSED MILK.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 21st inst., for supplying the institutions under their charge with pure milk for one year, commencing on the 1st day of April next.

Proposals will be received for supplying fluid and condensed milk, it being reserved by the Commissioners to select either or both of the above descriptions as they may determine to be most advantageous to the department.

The above is to be of the best quality in every respect, and the fluid to be pure unskimmed country milk.

Satisfactory evidence will be required of the ability of parties to furnish the quantity called for without default, and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof as they may deem proper.

Any information required will be given on application at their office.

JAMES BOWEN,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. WEDNESDAY, March 6, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

250 dozen cans Peaches.
250 dozen cans Oysters.
62 dozen cans Assorted Jellies.
62 dozen cans Assorted Jams.
500 dozen cans Tomatoes.
150 dozen cans Corn.
150 dozen cans Peas.

The cans to be hermetically sealed. Each to contain two pounds net, and to be packed twenty-four in a box; the boxes to be well made and strong, and strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

BANKRUPT LAW.
Citizens interested in this law are invited to meet at Room No. 14 Astor House, on TUESDAY, 5th inst., from 3 to 5 P. M.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—All in this county, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, both male and female, who have not signed the petition to Congress for a pension, will please call or send their name, age and address without delay to No. 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. We require this to ascertain the number now living, and convince our representatives in Congress that there are not as many living as reported by the Commissioner of Pensions. We recommend all the States to do the same where a veteran lives. Send letters to some good man in each county, who will publish the call for a meeting. P. S.—All those who have signed previous to this date must not sign again.
Brig.-Gen. H. RAYMOND,
Col. ABRAHAM DALLY.

MAISON DOREE.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 27, 1867.—All persons having claims due, or to grow due, against FRANCISCO MARTINEZ, or his estate, or against the undersigned, personally, or as Administratrix with the will annexed of said FRANCISCO MARTINEZ, are requested to present full statements of such claims at the office of JOHN FOWLER, JR., Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1867.
ADELE P. MARTINEZ, widow and sole devisee of FRANCISCO MARTINEZ, and Administratrix with the will annexed.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20 $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 103 Times Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

WANTED—A PARTY TO ADOPT A CHILD (a boy) 3 years old; is attractive; has blue eyes and light hair; his mother is a married woman. Call for two days at No. 253 East 18th-st., third floor.

1867.
SPRING
FASHIONS.
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49, 69, 33, 18, 19, 74, 35, 8, 61, 38, 14, 66, 1.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 127, MAR. 2, 1867.
62, 59, 33, 40, 48, 67, 7, 74, 64, 47, 72, 70, 8.
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16, 35, 66, 56, 2, 47, 34, 30, 72, 73, 5, 14, 75.
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11, 32, 20, 47, 50, 39, 57, 51, 72, 42, 24.
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